1a Drew G-3 (1869-1878) 1874 AVI Kashmir AV/

become common in England, and since it is so little different from the systematic form, it seemed unnecessary to disturb it; and this applies to a few other words, such as 'Rajа,' which should have a long mark over the first a. It may also be mentioned that 'Himalaya' (which I have everywhere spelt thus) should, to denote its right pronunciation, also have a long mark over the first a.

One difficulty I have had with reference to some of the names on the maps. The names of those places (not indeed many) with the pronunciation of which I am not familiar, have been taken from various maps, chiefly from those of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Now this Survey in constructing the Kashmir series spelt the names according to no system at all; the same vowel will, sometimes in the same name even, have two different powers. While trying, then, to reduce those to the Indian system, I have in some cases been uncertain what sound was intended by the word as I found it on the maps; hence some errors may have crept in.

I wish here to call attention to Appendix VII., which contains tables of the Census and the Trade of the Territories. The Census was taken after I left Kashmir, and the information reached me too late for incorporation in the text. My estimate of the population of Jummoo given in p. 63, must be corrected by reference to the Table.

In conclusion, I wish to offer my acknowledgments to Mr. Frith for the permission to reproduce some of his beautiful photographs.

F. D.

38, Judd Street, London,
June, 1875.

VIII IS BLANK

In Govt T-8 (no date) 1964 AVI Kashmir AVI

that river bank, at Tattapani to be exact, hot sulphur springs with valuable medicinal properties are found.

According to the 1941 census, about nine-tenths of the population were of the Muslim faith. The Raja who was a Hindu, was subject to the Maharaja of Kashmir. The unwalled, oblong-shaped capital of the State is also called Poonch—in some books it is still spelt Punch, but the pronunciation is Poonch. The population is under ten thousand. The valley in which this city has been built opens up as one approaches it and is rather like a miniature Valley of Kashmir. The view is clear for miles ahead, with Poonch built on a low plateau overlooking the river which flows quietly, parallel with the hill ridges. The old fort-palace with its massive walls, seems to rise from among the hundreds of houses in the bazaar of narrow, stone-paved streets. The Raja's white-walled and red-roofed new palace is built behind them all and dominates the whole, with a background of green hills and far-distant snow peaks behind which sits Gulmarg.

The Muslim schoolboys of Poonch always remember two landmarks in the history of their city. The first is 1814, when Ranjit Singh made his attack on Kashmir through Poonch; he sought the co-operation of Ullah Khan, the then Raja of Poonch, but this ruler being a Muslim had Afghan sympathies, and gave an evasive reply to the request, pleading his inability to comply with the Maharaja's wishes since his son was then a hostage in the hands of the Duranis. Ranjit Singh's forces advanced with the Maharaja at their head; the small forces of Poonch fell back, the Raja ordering his subjects to leave the town and villages, thus cutting off supplies from the Sikhs, who however, reached Tosa Maidan in their advance. There they suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Afghan forces of Rajouri and Poonch. Retreating, the Sikh army burnt the fair city of Poonch to the ground.

Later, when Poonch was still an independent hill State, it was annexed by the Maharaja Gulab Singh, when he defeated the combined forces of the Afghan Governor of Kashmir and the Raja of Poonch. Then, in order to show the people of his new State that the last of the representatives of the main line of rulers would never be able to return, he had both of them

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5 or 6 miles from the bank of the Jhelum, and by the marvellous solidity of its construction. The cella, which is 8 feet square, and has an open doorway on each of the four sides, is composed of only ten stones, the four corners being each a single stone, the sculptured tympanums over the doorways four others, while two more compose the pyramid roof, the lower of these being an enormous mass, 8 feet square by 4 feet in height. It has been ascribed by General Cunningham, on grounds which, in the absence of any positive authority either way, may be taken as adequate, to Narendrâditya, who reigned from 483 to 490. Fergusson, however, considered that the temple belongs to the thirteenth century. The sculptures over the doorways are coarsely executed in comparison with the artistic finish of the purely architectural details, and are much defaced, but apparently represent Brahmâ, Vishnu, Siva, and the goddess Durgâ. The building is said to be dedicated to Vishnu as Sûrya or the Sun-god. Inside the cupola is rayed, so as to represent the sun; and at each corner of the square the space intervening between the angle and the line of the circle is filled up with a *jinn* or attendant, who seems to be sporting at the edge of its rays. The roof has been partly displaced, which is said to have been the result of an attempt made to take it down and remove it to the city. The interior is still occupied by a large stone *lingam*.

Ki 172

Population.

A table at the end of this article (p. 83) shows the distribution of population in 1901. An estimate of the number of inhabitants was made in 1873, but the first regular Census was taken in 1891. In that year the population was 2,543,952, and it rose to 2,905,578 in 1901, or by 14 per cent. To a considerable extent the increase was due to improved enumeration, as for example in Gilgit, where the number recorded rose from 16,769 to 60,885. The increase amounted to 22 per cent. in the Kashmîr province, compared with only 6 per cent. in Jammu. The density of population in the whole State is 36 persons per square mile. Details of the area of subdivisions are not available, but the density per square mile of land under cultivation varies from 64 in Muzaffarâbâd district to 1,295 in Gilgit, where cultivable land is scarce. There are only two towns of any size, JAMMU (36,130) and SRÎNAGAR (122,618), but the State contains 8,946 villages. Nearly half the total population lives in villages with a population of less than 500 each. Formerly, considerable numbers of Kashmîris emigrated to the Punjab, but the census results in that Province show that only 83,240 persons born in Kashmîr were enumerated there in 1901, compared with 111,775 in 1881.

Kr 161

Kr 162

Kr [361]

Kr [167]

linguist, the State has a variety of dialects belonging to 000
different branches of the human family. For the geologist, it offers an interesting study of soils and rocks with chronological data unobtainable elsewhere in India. For the archaeologist, there are numerous monuments of different ages and traces of cultural influences showing the interplay of civilizations. The scholar has an extensive field for research in systems of philosophy peculiar to Kashmir. The explorer has mysterious lands on the boundaries and the lofty mountains to merit his attention.

Census.—(A) **Population.**—The total population of the 161
State according to the census of 1941 was 40,21,616. The distribution according to religions is shown below:—

Muslims	..	..	..	31,01,247 [162]
Hindus	..	..	..	8,09,165
Sikhs	..	..	..	65,903
Buddhists	..	..	..	40,696
Others	..	..	..	4,605
	Total		..	40,21,616

Muslims form 77·11 per cent. of the total population.

(B) **Variation in population.**—The increase of population during the decade 1931-41 was 10.3 per cent. against 9.8 per cent. of the previous decade.

(C) **Density.**—The density of population per square mile in 1941 was 48 against 43 in 1931. Excluding the Indus Valley which occupies 63,554 square miles and is very sparsely populated, the density per square mile was over 177.

(D) **Rural and urban population.**—At the census of 162
1941, there were 39 towns and 8,740 villages in the State. The number of persons living in the urban areas was 4,14,435 and of those living in rural areas 36,07,181. The number of occupied houses was 7,64,424, of which 67,983 were in the towns and 6,96,441 in the villages.

(E) **Civil conditions.**—Of the total population, 21,29,872 were males and 18,91,744 females. This works

6-India G-3 [illegible] A VI Kashmir A V I

659 standard of living of population in general, and of India (which is 80 per cent. agricultural, depending upon the mercy of timely monsoons) in particular would constitute a fairly good criterion for natural divisions.

But from the practical viewpoint neither of the above two criteria would by itself be sufficient as the presentation of results merely by the natural divisions will defeat the very objects for which a Census is taken by the Government who want to know the distribution of people and their conditions in each administrative unit of the country to enable their provincial Governors, District officers, and Tehsildars to take necessary steps for the improvement of conditions in their respective jurisdictions. Experience has shown that it is always wiser to steer the middle course and accept a compromise between the two criteria by following both the methods in exhibiting the conclusions of the Census. The facts should therefore be stated by administrative divisions and the theory based on natural divisions whenever possible. Nowhere is the task of formation of natural divisions fraught with greater difficulties and complications than in the Jammu and Kashmir State where vicissitudes of climate and rainfall and variation of altitude are so pronounced that it is well nigh impossible to find fairly large tracts possessing homogeneous characteristics to enable sound grouping [illegible] distinct natural divisions. Not to say of homogeneity of physical features in a province it is rather difficult to find a district possessing same characteristics throughout. Speaking of the Kashmir Valley Sir Walter R. Lawrence has observed:—

"Every hundred feet of elevation brings some new phase of climate and of vegetation and in a [illegible] mile of thirty miles one can pass from the overpowering heat to a climate delightfully cool, or [illegible] escape from wearisome wet weather to a dry and sunny atmosphere."

If these remarks are true of the great valley a level stretch of country, they are applicable with much greater force to the Frontier Districts having ranges with perpetual snows ensconcing within their folds a large number of valleys and plains enjoying the driest climate in the world with practically no rainfall. In view of the aforesaid difficulties it would be futile to attempt any fresh classification of the natural divisions of the State and consequently we adopt the scheme of Natural Divisions propounded by Fredric Drew Esquire, F. R. G. S., F. G. S., in his "The Jammu and Kashmir Territories" (a geographical account) published in 1875 A. D. with necessary modifications made by Khan Sahib M. Mahammad Khan, the Superintendent of Census of this State in 1911, to suit the special requirements of the Census. Sticking to the old divisions has the further advantage of judging the comparative values of the figures with a great degree of accuracy than would otherwise be possible.

The Four Natural Divisions are :—(*i*) *The Sub-montane and the Semi-mountainous Tract.*—This is partly plain and partly broken Kandi country 131 skirting the mountain ranges of the Himalayan series, and consists of tehsils 133 Kathua and Jasrotgarh of the Kathua district, the entire district of Jammu 161 comprising Samba, Ranbirsinghpura, Jammu and Akhnoor tehsils, and tehsils Bhimber and Mirpur of the Mirpur district. The southern portions of these tehsils bordering upon the Punjab districts of Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot and Gurdaspur possess fertile tracts growing rice, wheat, maize and other crops. This region has been designated by Mr. Drew as "The plain in front of the hills" through which flow the three great rivers of the Punjab namely the Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum as also some perennial streams flowing with sufficient water throughout the year. The irrigation of this tract is carried out partly by canals drawn out of the big rivers (The Ranbir Canal, the Upper Jhelum Canal, the Basantpur and the Ujh Canal) and partly by small *Zimindari Kuhls*. The Ranbirsinghpura tehsil is the most fertile tract in this region having the best soil and receiving sufficient water from the Ranbir Canal; while Samba is the poorest with sandy soil thirsting for water. The northern portions of the above tehsils called "Kandi" being located at a higher level 1,100 to 1,200 ft., has stony and sandy soil where cultivation is meagre and uncertain mostly

*[Errata: read "have" for "has"; of errata sheet, p. 329, category 11c -- Analyst]

6-India G-9 [illegible] AVI Kashmir AVI

depending upon timely rainfall. The population of this division consists of 7,12,436 souls and the area is only 2,636 square miles. 131

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(ii) *The Outer Hills.*—This comprises the whole country of low-lying hills (called Siwaliks or Siwa Lakh) in the south of the Pir Panjal mountains which partitions the Jammu and Kashmir provinces and whose snowy peaks render the Kashmir valley inaccessible from the Jammu side during the winter months. Tehsil Bimbar of Kotlhar district, the Riasi district, the Udhampur district and tehsil Kishtwar of the Mirpur district are all included within this belt which consists mostly of country 2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft. high, though in Bhaderwah and Kishtwar the hills reach a height of over 5,000 ft. 141

Excepting the fertile valley of Bhaderwah the country has only patches of cultivated areas spread between the hills covered with scanty and stunted forest growth which assumes larger and thicker proportions as higher elevations is reached where the pine and deodar forests form a great source of wealth to the State. Much of the mineral wealth of the State also is buried in this part of the country and Riasi bids fair to play the role of an important metallurgical centre of the State in future. Although irrigational facilities are very scanty being arranged by small *Kuhls* drawn from mountainous nullahs or springs, but the cultivation is greatly helped by the larger precipitation that this region is blessed with on account of its proximity to the high Pir Panjal mountains which compel the moisture bearing winds to deposit most of their aqueous vapour in this part of the country. There are fairly populous and well cultivated valleys among the mountains such as Poonch and Rajouri and in the valley of the upper Chenab are the valleys of Ramban and Bhaderwah. Rice and wheat are grown in some parts while maize is the staple food of the Ilaqa. The area of this division is 8,795 square miles and population runs upto 1,073,393 persons.

Note.—The Divisions I and II [illegible]

(iii) *The Jhelum Valley.*—This includes all the three districts of the Kashmir Province having ten tehsils in all :— 631

1. Srinagar District	...	1. Srinagar,
		2. Anantnag,
		3. Kulgam,
		4. Awantipura,
2. Baramulla District	...	5. Baramulla,
		6. Sri Pratapsinghpura,
		7. Uttarmukhipura,
3. Muzaffarabad District	...	8. Uri,
		9. Karnah, and
		10. Muzaffarabad.

The seven tehsils of the Srinagar and the Baramulla districts constitute the Kashmir valley proper while Muzaffarabad district (of which only a few villages in Uri enjoy similar characteristics) has also been clubbed into this group to coincide with the administrative division; otherwise this hilly tract with insufficient cultivation and precarious agriculture would rightly fall within the Outer Hills Division. The mountains enclosing this tract have been termed as "The middle mountains" ranging on the average between 8,000 to 10,000 ft. in height although many of the peaks reach 14,000 to 15,000 ft. The valley 133 131

[Errata: cf. Category 116, p. 329 for corrections.—Analyst]

131 of Kashmir situated at over 5,000 ft. above sea level and the beautiful side
133 valleys of Suru and Ladakh also belong to this division.

241 It is needless to speak here of cultivation in the valley which is very close
161 and plentiful yielding abundant harvests of Shali (Paddy) the staple food of the Kashmiris. Irrigation is supplied by the Jhelum drawn from natural water courses fed by the surrounding snow-clad mountains. The valley is famous for the large variety of its fruits which are supported to the plains in ever-increasing quantities. Besides rice or paddy, maize, wheat and Gingelly also are grown while Tamaku (Nicotiana) is grown on the higher regions in small quantity. The area of this division is 6,330 square miles and the population comprises 1,500,216 persons.

131 (iv) *The Indus Valley or the Tibetan and Semi-Tibetan Tracts.*—These
133 form the central portion of the valley of the great river Indus, which taking its
161 source at the Mansarowar lake in Tibet proper traverses the whole of the Frontier region of the State running from south-east to north-west upto the head waters of Nanga Parbat whence it assumes south-westerly course till it enters the sea after covering a total length of 1,800 miles from the source. Enclosed by Karakoram on the north and the central range of the Himalayas on the south this division comprises three-fourth of the area of the State but an account of its high altitude and highly mountainous and barren character maintains a population of only 288,324 people giving a density of 3 persons to a square mile. Except Gilgit the ranges in this Illaqa vary from 17,000 ft. to 22,000 ft. and in Ladakh there are vast deserts, i. e., Lingshitshong 14,000 ft. and Rawalon (17,000 ft. above
631 sea). This includes the three separate administrative divisions :—

1. Ladakh District	—	1. Ladakh, 2. Skardu and 3. Kargil Tehsils.
2. Gilgit District	—	Gilgit Tehsil.
3. Frontier Illaqas	—	Hunza, Nagar, Yasin, Chilas, Ishkoman, Kuh-Ghizar, Punial Illaqas included in the Gilgit Agency.

133 The physical characteristics of the various portions of this country differ very widely and we have almost rainless and therefore dry and barren tracts of Ladakh on the one extreme and Baltistan and Gilgit, with their lower hill sides and valleys verdant with orchards and corn fields on the other.

162 The Ladakh tehsil is peopled by the Mongoloid (Tibetan) race who
241 own allegiance to Buddhism while Skardu and Kargil are inhabited by Muslims of Shia and Nurbakshi sects belonging to semi-Tibetan race called Balti. The cultivable area being very small and the rainfall very deficient agriculture is carried on by artificial irrigation with great difficulty and labour, and it is not uncommon that terraced fields are reclaimed at the foot of the overhanging cliffs. The Ladakhi custom of polyandry keeps the small holdings intact as the joint family and common-wife system of the Buddhists prevents fragmentation of holdings and also acts as a great check on population. Grim is the chief crop of Ladakh which grows even at a height of 15,000 ft. The population of Gilgit is constituted of Muslims of the Dard race and this small tract enjoys far better climate and cultivation than Ladakh; producing wheat and other crops as also fruits. The production in Political Illaqas is again of an inferior kind.

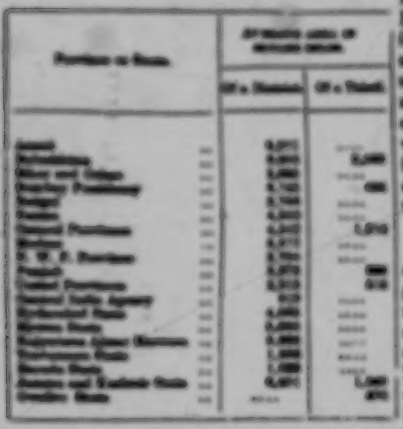
631 2. **Administrative Divisions.**—As at the preceding Censuses, the State may be divided administratively into two broad divisions :—

(a) The State proper.

(b) Dependencies and Jagirs.

[Errata: read "giram" for "grim"; cf. errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 -- Analyst]

151 The marginal table gives an idea of the average area of a district and a tahsil in each of the British Indian Provinces and States and is useful for comparative study. It will be seen that this State occupies the second place by having an average area of 6,501 square miles which is exceeded only by the desert Province of Baluchistan where the figure rises to 9,000 square miles i. e. almost one and a half times that of Jammu and Kashmir.



Although for purposes of comparison the average is correctly given yet it should not be taken to mean that the jurisdiction of a district officer generally extends over 6,501 square miles which is too big an area for effective control of a district in this country which has no net work of railways and where internal communications are not yet fully developed.

In case we exclude the large areas of the Frontier Districts (which has only two districts and the Political Agency Ilaqas) and of the Jagirs the average area of a district will work up to 2,399 ‖ or say 2,400 square miles which is quite reasonable for this difficult country and also compares favorably with the other Provinces and Indian States.

$$\frac{20{,}917 \text{ Minus } (1{,}827 \div 95)}{8 \text{ (Number of Districts)}} = 2{,}399\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ square miles.}$$

This average is larger than Baroda and Travancore; nearly equal to United Provinces, N. W. F. Provinces and Bengal.

Similarly the average area of a tahsil is 1,940 square miles inclusive of Frontier Districts and 20,917/27 = 774 square miles excluding the Frontier Districts which approximates to Punjab (805) and is higher than United Provinces (518), Bombay (494) and Gwalior (676) and is less than only the Central Provinces (1,218) and Baluchistan (2,588); the figures of the latter two Provinces being unsuitable for comparison on account of inclusion of large sandy deserts in the former and big forests in the latter.

We shall revert to this topic in detail as we progress onwards to the relation of Area, Population and Density and for the present having given a preliminary idea of the area and the proportion of the districts and the tehsils of the States, it is essential to acquaint the reader with the basic principles of population upon which further comparisons have to be made.

II. Population.

161 **8. Population.**—The Census of the State along with its dependent Jagirs and Illaqas as taken on the night of 26th February 1931 between the hours of 7 P. M. and 12 P. M. counted a population of 3,646,243 souls all told; (of which 1,938,338 were males and 1,707,905 were females) as against 3,320,518 persons counted at the last Census taken on the 18th March 1921. The total

increase is 325,725 persons which gives a percentage increase of 98 over the last Census, the increase at 1921 Census over the 1911 Census being only 51 per cent. 161

Before launching upon the discussion of figures of the current Census it is of paramount importance to make clear the sense in which the word 'Population' has been used in the Report. The population recorded at this Census consists of all persons who were enumerated as being alive and present within the territories of the Jammu and Kashmir State on the night of the 26th February 1931. It includes visitors as well as residents, subjects of the State and persons of foreign nationalities and these all constitute what is called, "*the de facto population*" which alone has been taken into consideration in all the Imperial and other tables. The basis of classification generally adopted by the Indian Census has been "*de facto*" population which takes account of the location of population at a given point of time and is consequently more simple and administratively convenient. Since the Census date is selected with such care and forethought as to exclude the possibilities of large movements of population not only to and from the country as a whole, but even within the different parts of the country itself, the days of big fairs such as Kumbh, Id and other festivals, Holiday Seasons and other gatherings and even the days considered to be propitious for Hindu marriages which would disturb the normal distribution of population are scrupulously discarded. These precautions, no doubt, secure a distribution substantially equivalent for a majority of places to a classification by place of normal residence or the "*de jure*" population. 659"

An actual enumeration on the "*de jure*" basis requiring the identification of each person's residence and the consequent re-arrangement of data would both be a troublesome and costly affair, the general practice has, almost everywhere favoured the "*de facto*" criterion especially when the selection of a suitable date would lead us to a close approximation of the normal resident population or the "*de jure*" population. As the Census was taken on the 26th of February when the Kashmir Valley and the Frontiers had hardly emerged from the tight grip of winter to assume their normal activity the population of these two tracts counting 1,857,832 souls may be taken to represent the permanent resident population subject to a slight fall occasioned by the temporary winter emigration of the Kashmiri zemindars to the plains in search of labour to supplement their income. Similarly with the exception of the city of Jammu and a few trading towns the rural population of the Jammu district enumerated on the Census night may safely be taken to represent the "normal resident population".

For want of improved means of communications and transport and the general stay-at-home nature of the residents of these mountains the approximation between the "*de facto*" and the "*de jure*" population is perhaps nowhere so close as in this State. Moreover as the preliminary enumeration which is taken a month in advance of the Final Census, registers the permanent residents and only such guests as are expected to stay upto the Final Census night and whose number cannot consequently be very large; its record will bear closer resemblance to the "*de jure*" population than the record of the "Final Census" which strikes off the entries of persons who have died or left the place of preliminary enumeration and adds the fresh arrivals and births.

8. **Non-synchronous Areas.**—Although the Census or the Final Enumeration is assumed to have been taken simultaneously at all the places at a given point of time (Between 7 P. M. to 12 P. M. on the 26th of February 1931) yet in practice there are regions which on account of their situation in difficult and dangerous localities such as snowy mountains, impenetrable forests and turbulent mountain streams and nullahs which render night work by Census staff a physical impossibility and which in consequence require enumeration during the day time. Besides the above there is yet another class of regions called "Remote and Distant Areas" such as are frequently met with in the Frontier Districts of Ladakh and Gilgit where for want of communications and speedy transport arrangements the totals cannot be brought to the Tehsil Head-quarters or the nearest Telegraph office except after journeys of several days by the fastest means.

DIAGRAM SHOWING RELATION
BETWEEN
AREA & POPULATION BY PROVINCES

Scale { AREA 1 = 5000 sq. miles
POPULATION 1 = 500000

Area
Population

[Facing p. 12]

659 Census blocks under the general or special enumerators and very satisfactory arrangements were made for the enumeration of the floating population of Kashmir Province and the Railway population of the Jammu district. With all these precautionary measures and vigilance of the Census staff the results were bound to be satisfactory. No weddings were reported with the exception of one in Udhampur tehsil for which special enumerator was allotted.

659 11. **Normal Population.**—The "*de facto*" population counted on Census night represents the actual population and does not make allowance for migration. At the present Census the total number of emigrants to British India and Indian [221] States (persons born in Jammu and Kashmir but enumerated elsewhere) is [61] 94,448 persons, while the number of immigrants into the State comes to 64,196, the balance of migration being therefore in favour of the State by 30,252 souls as against 20,000 persons in 1921 Census.

The Natural Population of the State will therefore, compiled by the addition of this figure to the actual population, come to (3,646,243+30,252) 3,676,495 persons as against 3,341,390 of the 1921 Census. The increase in the Natural Population accordingly works upto+10·02 per cent. The figures do not, however, represent a permanent state of affairs as most of the emigrants are constituted of the Kashmiri labourers who, as already hinted, go out during the winter for work in the plains and return to their homes at the beginning of summer to follow their agricultural pursuits. If the Census were taken during the summer months the figures of emigrants will show a considerable diminution while those of immigrants will exhibit a substantial inflation on account of the influx of traders and visitors who are attracted by the salubrious climate of Kashmir in summer and in their turn give an impetus to the trade. Further notice of this phase of the subject will be taken in the Chapter on Birthplace.

III. Area, Population and Density.

12. A general account of the area of the State and its comparison with other Provinces, States and Countries having been detailed in the preceding paragraphs time is now ripe for us to take up more important and wider problems of population to which we shall be introduced in this part of our study. The words Area, Population and Density taken individually by themselves do not connote much but when studied together in all their combinations and inter-relations they form the entire basis of the Science of Population by leading us from the elementary plane into the higher vistas of intricate problems of pressure of population on the means of subsistence and landing us into the foggy regions of Malthusian Doctrine the truths of which once ridiculed and refuted are daily impressing themselves upon the public mind.

● 161 The words Area and Population having been explained we start with the definition of Density which simply means the number of persons inhabiting per square mile of the territory or the average which is obtained by the simple process of dividing the total population by the total area (in square miles). The Density for the State works to 43 persons per square mile.

From the above it should not be understood that each square mile of the territory has a uniform distribution of 43 inhabitants as in the State there are miles and miles of land without a single permanent resident (for instance in Ladakh) while on the other hand the city of Jammu with an area of only 1 square mile bears 38,000 people. The local density therefore in some places of Ladakh is zero while in Jammu it is 38,000. But on this criterion no comparison would be possible and the chief object of density which lies in its furnishing a standard for comparison of population problems with other countries will be defeated. This is the reason why average densities are calculated and compared to deduce the necessary results.

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The subjoined table shows the Area, Population and Density for the various British Indian Provinces and the States and it will be observed that the Jammu and Kashmir State which occupies the topmost place amongst the States in point of area, stands very low in respect of density. The density of Gwalior (154) is three times, Hyderabad (175) four times, Mysore (224) five times, Baroda (299) seven times, Travancore (668) fifteen times, and Cochin (814) nineteen times that of Jammu and Kashmir. It stands no comparison with British Indian Provinces, its neighbours Punjab (238) and N. W. F. (179) being more than 5 and 4 times denser respectively, and it cannot make a respectable approach even to Burma which has a density of 63 only.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA, DENSITY AND POPULATION OF INDIA.

Serial No.	Province, State or Agency.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Population per square mile.
	India ..	1,808,679	352,837,778	195
	I—Provinces ..	1,094,300	271,626,932	248
1	Ajmer-Merwara ..	2,711	500,293	207
2	Andaman and Nicobars ..	3,143	24,402	8
	Andaman Islands ..	2,508	19,223	8
	Nicobar ..	635	10,240	16
3	Assam ..	53,014	6,022,231	137
4	Baluchistan (Districts and Administered Territories)	54,228	483,508	9
5	Bengal ..	77,671	50,114,002	645
6	Bihar and Orissa ..	83,036	37,677,676	454
	Bihar ..	42,330	24,727,800	608
	Orissa ..	13,704	5,306,143	39
	Chota Nagpur ..	27,013	6,643,884	246
7	Bombay Presidency (including Aden) ..	123,979	21,290,031	177
	Bombay ..	77,271	17,988,043	233
	Sindh ..	46,979	3,267,070	64
	Aden ..	80	34,478	643
8	Burma ..	233,482	14,667,146	63
9	Central Provinces and Berar ..	99,939	16,807,739	156
	Central Provinces ..	82,123	13,646,868	147
	Berar ..	17,787	3,441,898	194
10	Coorg ..	1,582	163,227	102
11	Delhi ..	573	636,246	1,110
12	Madras ..	142,277	46,740,107	329
13	N. W. F. Province (Districts & Administered Territories) ..	13,518	2,436,076	179
14	Punjab ..	99,200	23,580,852	238
15	(United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) ..	106,248	48,408,762	455
	Agra ..	82,094	35,813,784	434
	Oudh ..	24,154	12,794,978	530
	II—States and Agencies ..	712,300	82,330,843	116
16	Assam States ..	15,220	632,868	41
	Manipur ..	8,620	445,606	52
	Khasi States ..	3,700	180,000	49
17	Baluchistan States ..	80,410	408,108	5
18	Baroda State ..	8,164	2,443,007	299
19	Bengal ..	5,424	977,236	179
20	Bihar and Orissa States ..	28,648	4,682,097	162
21	Bombay States ..	37,904	4,680,288	160
22	Central India Agency ..	51,377	6,832,780	129
23	Central Provinces States ..	31,178	2,488,514	80
24	Gwalior State ..	26,367	3,523,070	134
25	Hyderabad State ..	82,698	14,436,148	175
26	Jammu and Kashmir State ..	84,471	3,646,242	43
27	Madras States ..	10,688	6,734,484	631
	Cochin State ..	1,480	1,205,016	814
	Travancore State ..	7,625	5,095,978	668
	Other Madras States ..	1,583	433,490	273
28	Mysore State ..	29,326	6,557,302	224
29	N. W. F. Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas) ..	22,980	2,250,286	99
30	Punjab States ..	5,020	457,787	73
31	Punjab States Agency ..	31,361	4,471,514	142
32	Rajputana Agency ..	128,069	11,289,713	87
33	Sikkim State ..	2,818	109,808	39
34	United Provinces States ..	4,943	1,205,070	243
35	Western India States Agency ..	35,443	3,980,380	113

Some consolation can, however, be found in comparison with Baluchistan (9), Andamans and Nicobars (9), Chota Nagpur of Bihar (39) and Sikkim State (39), all of which have smaller densities.

A comparison with the foreign European countries will not be of much practical value as there is hardly any important European country which is so

161 thinly populated as the State. A mere glance on the following density figures will disclose the futility of any attempt at such comparison :—

	Density per square mile.
Great Britain ...	480
Germany ...	347
Italy ...	340
Belgium ...	669
Holland ...	605
China ...	272
Japan ...	608
Java ...	817

But if on the other hand we resort to the sparsely populated countries which have only recently added to their indigenous population by taking in immigrants from the densely peopled areas it is seen that there are countries with very large habitable area having far lesser density than ours and even United States of America is included therein sustaining only 40 persons to a square mile.

	Density per square mile.
Australia ...	2·12
Canada ...	2·55
United States of America ...	40·0
Newzealand ...	14·1
South African Union ...	15·2
Brazil ...	13·0
Mexico ...	19·0

161 133 Although arithmetical calculations yield an average density of 43 persons only as against 39 of the last Census but this low figure is calculated to give a false impression to the outside world to the effect that there is ample scope in the attractive[4] Valley of Kashmir (by which name the State is generally known abroad) for taking in at least five times its present population, as such a conclusion can easily be based on the Theory of Trunniers, a German statistician who held the view that even agriculture alone can support upto 250 persons to a square mile, although this theory has not been accepted without reservations.

To give a correct idea of the State of affairs it is essential that abnormal factors should be eliminated from the computation of density and if in the present case the figures of the Frontier Districts (which have only 5 persons to a mile) which have large barren tracts comprised of naked deserts and mountain ranges several thousand feet above the sea-level are eliminated the density for two provinces *i. e.*, Jammu and Kashmir will approach the respectable figure of 160·5 persons to a square mile which compares very favourably with Gwalior, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, N. W. F. Province, Bombay and also with India as a whole (195).

161 **13. Inter-territorial Density.**—Although we must reserve the discussion of growth of population by Natural Divisions of the State to subsequent pages, yet it seems essential to give a brief account of the densities of the internal Administrative Divisions to complete the picture. In this connection reference may be made to last column of the State Table I in Volume II of the Report which will disclose a very wide disparity between the densities of tehsils. Commencing at the lowest rung of the ladder with the Ladakh tehsil having a density of 1 person per square mile we rise higher and higher through every range of density passing Kishtwar (18), Karnah (39) and Bhadarwah (75) till we reach the better

4 [Errata: read "happy" for "attractive"; cf. errata sheet, p. 229, category 116 -- Analyst]

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populated tehsils of the Kashmir and Jammu provinces and ultimately attain the top in the region of the Outer Hills where the Ranbirsingpura tehsil records the maximum density of 527 persons to a square mile.

As regards the district densities the Jammu district (327) stands the highest, and is followed by Kashmir South (Srinagar district) density 274, Poonch Jagir, (238) Mirpur (212), Kashmir North (169), Riasi (131) and Chenani (18). The hilly districts of Muzaffarabad and Udhampur show a low average, the former recording a density of 99, while in the latter case the figure reaches only 54, the Frontier Districts conspicuously holding to their last position with 5 persons only to a square mile.

14. Factors affecting Density.—The various factors influencing the distribution of population are discussed below. The Census Commissioner for India in 1921 has pithily summed up the chief factors governing density in the following words :—

"In order to increase and multiply man must have certain essential conditions—water, food, clothing and shelter, a climate not fatally unhealthy and sufficient security of life and property to make it possible for him to settle and abide. All these factors interact upon one another and the absence of any one of them may counteract the influence of others. In India where the economic conditions are closely connected with the cultivation of soil, the physical configuration of the area must for a primary factor as continuous cultivation is impossible in a rocky or mountainous country".

It goes without saying that in a predominantly agricultural country like the Jammu and Kashmir where communications have not yet opened up the interior and the great industrial and mineral resources are still lying mostly untouched the growth of population may be said to be governed chiefly by the agricultural conditions namely :- Rainfall, Irrigation, configuration of the surface and the fertility of the soil ; and density is consequently directly influenced by the productiveness of the soil which is dependent upon a healthy combination of the above four factors.

(a) *Density and Rainfall.*—For agricultural countries, rainfall is one of the most potent factors in determining density as it acts upon the productiveness of the soil on which depends the sustenance of the increasing population. Although for obtaining high yields from agricultural production a certain amount of rainfall is essential yet it does not follow that produce will go on increasing with increasing amounts of rainfall, as excessive precipitation may instead of helping production bring in baneful results. The Indian Census authorities have opined that equitably distributed annual rainfall of 40" is sufficient in most parts of India. From the geographical point of view a country can be divided into four broad rainfall divisions, namely :-

(a) *Good Rainfall Division.*—Enjoying more than 80" of annual rainfall. In the plains, rice is everywhere the most important crop, and the hills are covered with thick evergreen forests or jungle.

(b) *Moderate Rainfall Division.*—With an annual rainfall between 40" and 80". Forests flourish in the hills and many crops can be grown in the plains without irrigation and there is a mixture of dry and wet zone crops.

(c) *Poor Rainfall Division.*—With rainfall between 20" and 40" in the year. Here the dry zone crops (Millet) grow ; wet zone crops such as rice can only be grown with the help of irrigation. The hills are largely covered with scrub, because it is not wet enough for forests to grow properly.

[Errata: delete "the"; cf. errata sheet, p. 229, category 116 -- Analyst]

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132 (d) *Desert and Semi-desert Division.*—With less than 20" of rain. It is almost impossible to grow any crops at all without irrigation.

(a) According to the above standard there is no region in this State with a higher rainfall than 80" and we have to start with the second Division namely the Moderate Rainfall Division (40" to 80"). From the accompanying table in which the tehsils have been arranged in order of the rainfall and their position with respect to density has also been shown alongside it will be seen that the first seventeen tehsils commencing with Ramnagar down to Jammu fall into this Division but with the exception of the Jammu tehsil (387) whose density figures are inflated by the inclusion of Jammu city there is no tehsil in this rainfall belt enjoying a density of 300 persons. Furthermore out of 16 tehsils there are only four tehsils namely Jasmergarh, Akhnoor, Samba and Muzaffarabad where the density is above 200 and the governing cause is no doubt rainfall coupled with the level character of the land surface providing greater extent of cultivable area, although in the case of the hilly tracts of Muzaffarabad the ordinary density of 206 is partly due to the working of the Kishanganga Forests on the large scale which provide sufficient inducement for settlement and livelihood of a population comparatively larger than that of other sister hilly tehsils.

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Serial No.	Tehsil.	Rainfall in inches.	Order.	Density.	Order.
1	Ramnagar ..	71·02	I	108	XXIV
2	Riasi ..	66·12	II	107	XXIII
3	Basohli ..	61·01	III	108	XXII
4	Rampur Bajouri ..	59·45	IV	188	XVII
5	Udhampur ..	56·13	V	128	XIX
6	Uri ..	52·91	VI	127	XVIII
7	Muzaffarabad ..	52·62	VII	206	XII
8	Bhaderwah ..	49·26	VIII	78	XXV
9	Kathua ..	48·20	IX	169	XIV
10	Akhnoor ..	48·14	X	254	VIII
11	Ramban ..	46·06	XI	121	XX
12	Kotli ..	45·93	XII	179	XVI
13	Kulgam ..	45·78	XIII	39	XXVI
14	Samba ..	45·42	XIV	342	XI
15	Uttarmachhipur ..	44·12	XV	110	XXI
16	Jasmergarh ..	43·21	XVI	221	VII
17	Jammu ..	43·22	XVII	387	III
18	Kulgam ..	39·38	XVIII	248	X
19	Ranbirsinghpura ..	39·73	XIX	627	I
20	Baramulla ..	39·31	XX	233	IX
21	Kishtwar ..	39·16	XXI	18	XXVII
22	Bhimber ..	34·78	XXII	202	XIII
23	Mirpur ..	33·77	XXIII	286	VI
24	Pulwama ..	32·61	XXIV	334	IV
25	Anantnag ..	29·21	XXV	186	XV
26	Srinagar ..	23·73	XXVI	801	II
27	Sri Pratapsinghpura ..	23·41	XXVII	324	V
28	Kargil ..	9·22	XXVIII	7	XXX
29	Skardu ..	7·86	XXIX	13	XXVIII
30	Gilgit ..	6·77	XXX	10	XXIX
31	Ladakh ..	3·18	XXXI	1	XXXI

The fact that Ramnagar (71"), Riasi (66") and Basohli (61") which get the highest rainfall stand very low with respect to density which is 106, 107 and 108 respectively, goes to show that the mountainous character of these tehsils leaves very little cultivable area to support large population and consequently the advantage rather the blessings of rainfall are uselessly wasted.

1/1 [Errata: Read "a" for "the"; cf. errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 --Analyst]

132 The cause of high precipitation here is that the Monsoon which manages to reach these outer ranges of the Himalayas is deprived of its entire acqueous vapour by these mountains on the Punjab side of the Pir Panjal preventing its onward march and penetration to the Happy Valley which is very slightly, if at all, influenced by Monsoons.

132 (b) The second belt classed as the Poor Rainfall Division (20" to 40") comprises ten tehsils which have a density above 200 excepting entirely mountainous tehsil of Kishtwar (18) and partly mountainous Anantnag. It is in this belt that the highly populated tehsils of Ranbirsinghpura (527), and Srinagar (501) are located as also the fairly dense tehsils of Pulwama (334), Sri Pratapsinghpura (334), Baramulla (252), Kulgam (248), and Mirpur (285). For Kashmir which has a temperate climate a rainfall between 15" and 40" is considered sufficient for all kinds of cultivation as in such regions both evaporation and rainfall are generally less and consequently the population all over the Kashmir Valley is fairly dense.

(c) Next comes the belt of a very poor rainfall (below 15") with Kargil (density 7), Skardu (13), Gilgit (19) and Ladakh (1) all of which come last in regard to density; Ladakh tehsil having a rainfall of 3" exhibiting one man per square mile. Here the relation between rainfall and density is self-evident.

The above shows that rainfall has a great influence over the growth of population in all tehsils provided other conditions are equal.

161 (b) *Density and Irrigation.*—For the conduct of cultivation, water is the essential element and where Nature is not liberal enough in the distribution of a fair quantity of rainfall artificial means of irrigation whether by canals, tanks or wells make up for the deficiency. Instances are numerous where barren and dry tracts of land have been converted into flourishing fields through the improved irrigational facilities and have in consequence attracted large masses of human settlers. Lyallpur in the Punjab with an annual rainfall of 13 inches had in 1891 a density of 7 persons to a square mile but during the last 40 years it has grown so populous that its density at 1931 Census has now reached to 368 persons and is still growing.

The non-reliability of Census statistics of the State before 1911 makes it difficult to properly appraise the effects of irrigational works in influencing the growth of population, but even during the last twenty years the increase of density in Rarbirsinghpura tehsil from 428 to 527 and that of Jasmergarh from 241 to 281 and of Jammu from 313 to 387 is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the irrigational facilities afforded by the Ranbir canal and the Ujh and Basantpur canals in Kathua district.

133 (c) *Density and Configuration of the surface of land.*—Even where the supply of water by rain or irrigation is sufficint cultivation will not be full if the surface of the land is uneven. Throughout India, it is the level plains (of the Ganges, Punjab and other rivers) which are most thickly populated as in such places every inch of the land can be brought under the plough and water can be retained in the field to supply the moisture.

The table given under rainfall and density shows that in the State also it is the level plains at the foot of the hills in Jammu and the plains of the Kashmir Valley that support large populations while the hilly tehsils of Ramnagar, Riasi and Basohli etc., inspite of having highest rainfall are not thickly peopled on account of their hilly character.

132 (d) *Climate.*—The presence of masses of snow-covered mountains and the high altitude render the climate of part of Kashmir Valley very cold dur-
161 ing the winter and the closing of the passes to the Frontier Illaqas during the

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winter makes free communication almost impossible and under such circumstances the cold regions of the Frontier have little to offer by way of attractions for the growth of population which largely accounts for low density. Malaria which constitutes the chief cause of death in a majority of cases is greatly influenced by climate and consequently a malarial climate is perhaps the least conducive to the growth of population. Malarial climate of Kathua is an instance on the point.

(e) *Density and Crops.*—It is difficult to trace definite connection between the density and crops such as would lead to the formation of general formula on the subject ; and the hypothesis that "the tracts which can support most people are those where rice is grown", although challenged by various Census officers, has been found to be true to a certain extent in the case of the tehsils of the Kashmir Province by the last Director of Census of this State.

(f) *Historical and Industrial Consideration.*—History of a tract has exercised a great influence over the growth of population, as the civilized countries were strong and good Government ensures Law and Order with its concommitant blessings of security of life and property and impartial dispensation of justice between man and man will naturally encourage expansion of population not only by growth from the indigenous elements but also by a flow of immigrants from outside.

To these may be added the prospects of industrial development based upon the factory system of large scale production requiring the services of numerous workers which compels the movement of the rural population to the Industrial Centres and results in the creation of new towns and cities. Such growth of population is equally visible in parts of country newly opened out by railways and roads which create fresh avenues for trade and exchange of commodities encouraging the transport of surplus agricultural or mineral production to such places where they are scarce.

IV. VARIATIONS IN POPULATION AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

15. For statistical reference the Imperial Table II and the State Table I may be examined as also the marginal table which shows at a glance the results of variation during the past 40 years.

Census year.	Population.	Variation per cent. Increase (+) Decrease (—)
1891 ..	25,43,952	Not available.
1901 ..	29,05,578	+ 14·21.
1911 ..	31,88,136	+ 9·8
1921 ..	32,20,510	+ 1·1
1931 ..	34,48,363	+ 9·8

From the Report of the 1891 Census which was the first proper Census of the State, it appears that some sort of enumeration was conducted in the year 1873 but its results were far from reliable. The Report does not record any figures of population of this Census but from other sources the fact of an enumeration having been undertaken in 1873 at least of the Kashmir Province is confirmed and the results of this enumeration give a population return of 491,846 persons for the whole of Kashmir Province inclusive of Muzaffarabad district.

It requires no elaborate argument to establish the unreliability of these figures as a simple comparison with the population of the Kashmir Province at 1891 Census reveals that the count of 1873 places the population at a very low figure. It seems on the face of it incredible that the population of Kashmir Province should have increased during a period of 18 years (1873-1891) by about 100 per cent. i. e., from 491,846 to 949,041 in 1891 especially when the highest rate of decennial increase of population during the subsequent decades has on no occasion exceeded +26 per cent. in the Kashmir Province and this high percentage of variation has not been accepted as reliable by the subsequent Superintendents of Census of the State.

161 The total population of the State has during the last forty years undergone an increase of 43·3 per cent. which gives a decennial average of 9·45 per cent. which rate is quite normal and if maintained from Census to Census will double the population in about one hundred years. The percentage increase of 9·8 during the decade under review which has been the most favourable being conspicuous by its freedom from any serious visitations of epidemics such as Cholera, Plague, Influenza and at the same time blessed with good agricultural conditions barring of course a few local exceptions confirms the above view namely that the normal rate of decennial growth will range round 10 per cent. for the whole State unless any speedy industriallization of the country and development of its mineral potentialities open up fresh opportunities for expansion of population at a higher rate.

161 132 **16. Causes of Variation.**—The causes of variation from decade to decade have been examined in detail in the previous reports and it is not necessary here to tread the ground afresh and consequently we shall make only a passing reference to them and revert to them in detail in the paragraphs explaining the growth of population by Natural and Administrative Divisions.

1891-1901.—Due to absence of rainfall gauges till 1895 no accurate past record of districts was available but the record thereafter shows that in 1898 the Jammu district, Bhimber and Jasrota districts suffered from draught which in 1899 brought famine conditions leading to the desertion of their homes by people of Kandi and Barani Areas. Cattle also died for want of fodder and scarcity of drinking water. Relief measures in the shape of suspension of Land Revenue to the extent of Rs. 12,808, Taccavi advances upto 28,000 for purchasing seeds, bullocks and sinking wells and opening of Relief Works such as construction of roads from Jammu to Jasrota, Bhimber to Mirpur, Dalput canal in Akhnoor tehsil were promptly introduced by the State which went a long way in ameliorating the distress of people. The decade was free from epidemics in the Jammu Province.

Kashmir Province.—Kashmir had timely rainfall during the decade excepting the year 1893 when the continuous rainfall for three days brought floods in the Jhelum which innundated several villages in the Srinagar district causing ruin and devastation. As a result of the Settlement operations the conferment of the *Assami Rights* on hereditary cultivators, the substitution of cash revenue for kind and introduction of systems of engagements direct with the *Assamis*—doing away with the tyrannous interference of the middlemen brought in its wake the extraordinary betterment in the lot of the Kashmir peasantry by assuring them of fixity of revenue demand and security of tenure which hithertofore they could not dream of.

[164] The visitation of Cholera in this province in 1892 A. D., caused a mortality of 11,712 souls in a few weeks but its 2nd attack in 1899, although responsible for carrying away 10,000 lives, was notorious by its continuing for a period of seventeen months. Introduction of vaccination occasioned considerable decrease in mortality from Small-Pox.

Frontier Districts.—The Frontier Illaqa was split up into two districts Gilgit and Ladakh. The rainfall here is of very little practical importance and the cultivation depends on natural water courses and irrigation therefrom. Astore and Gilgit were settled for the first time during the decade. The percentage increase of 14·21 was considered high by the 1911 Census Superintendent who placed the true increase at 12 per cent.

1901-1911.—The condition of crops in Kashmir was throughout good resulting in increased cultivation excepting the damage suffered by paddy crop of lower areas of the valley by the great flood of 1903. The Kashmir Province also experienced three Cholera epidemics resulting in 17,118 deaths and one attack of Pneumonic Plague of a severe type carrying away 1,455 persons. The Jammu Province had some bad harvests and visitation of Malaria in the

[Errata: add "Rs." before the figures; cf. errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 -- Analyst]

lower tracts. The Ranbir canal was thrown open in the Jammu Province but its effect on population were naturally to show themselves in the subsequent decades. Percentage increases of 5·3 and 11·3 for Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and 8·6 for the entire State for the decade is quite reasonable and reliable. 161 132

1911-1931.—The normal rainfall was generally better than in the previous decade. The condition of crops in the State during the decade was about the average on the whole with the exception of the extraordinarily dry year 1920 which caused serious distress in some tehsils of the Jammu Province. "The greatest suffering was occasioned in the tehsils of Kotli, Mirpur, Samba and Poonch Ilaqas and in a slightly lesser degree in the tehsils of Kishtwar, Ramnagar, Ramban of the Udhampur district. Liberal Taccavi advances were made through the Co-operative Department in the district of Mirpur for purchase of grain and cattle, among whom the mortality was very heavy, owing to dearth of fodder and desertion of the population to neighbouring districts in search of livelihood. State efforts supplemented by private charity succeeded in partially easing the situation, but the adverse effects of this long drawn suffering had an important bearing on the movement of population in the affected tracts. The total amount of Revenue suspended during the decade was Rs. 196,987 of which Rs. 120,760 was suspended in the Jammu Province".

The suspensions in the Frontier Districts and Kashmir Province amounted to Rs. 5,623 and Rs. 70,604 respectively while remissions throughout the State aggregated to Rs. 21,000.

Irrigational Extensions.—The decade witnessed an increase in the number of canals by 2, in total mileage by 60 and in irrigated area by 15,652 acres which is a fairly satisfactory record of decennial improvement, greater share of improvement falling to the lot of Jammu Province as in Kashmir the natural water courses fed by snows require little further help by artificial means. In Jammu the Ranbir canal with 6 distributories was completed in 1912; the Basantpur canal in Kathua district was completed in 1917 and Ujh canal was started in 1919, while 8 distributories from Upper Jhelum canal were laid out in Mirpur in 1916. 161 312 [487]

Public Health.—Out of the total 88,294 deaths during the decade Influenza levied the heaviest toll (44,514 deaths) by causing 50 per cent. of the total mortality in 1918 and the disease held sway over both the provinces. Kashmir was free from Plague while Jammu had 9 visitations of this epidemic resulting in the total mortality of 9,134 persons in the decade. Cholera did its usual havoc in Kashmir and took away 18,064 lives—the 1919 attack being the most virulent. Small-Pox inflicted considerable mortality both in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, the total number of deaths being 16,405. It is regretted that the absence of reliable vital statistics renders comparison with the past Census difficult. 161 164

Prices and Wages.—The exceptional feature of the decade was the abnormal rise in prices and wages during the War and the Post-War years as against the easy prices and steady conditions prevailing prior to 1914. The prices of food stuffs increased by 150 to 200 per cent. on account of the War and the wages of artisans and labourers were universally more than doubled. A mason who received a daily wage of -/8/- could not be had for less than Re. 1 or even Rs. 1/4/-. 458

Apprehending that the export of large quantities of food grains from the State to outside places where higher prices were obtainable will lead to intolerable famine conditions the State had to place an embargo on the export of wheat, maize and rice. It is, however, unfortunate that the number of deaths in the War is not given in the Report as the absence of the able bodied population from their homes for a period of five years and the deaths of 161 722

[Errata: add "to" before "show"; cf errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 -- Analyst]

people in the prime of their lives constitute very strong factors in reducing the birth-rate and the effects of War would naturally have been most disastrous on the population of the Jammu Province which supplies the ranks of the State Military. This factor greatly accounts for the small percentage increase of only 2·7 per cent. in the Jammu Province during the decade 1911-1920. In view of the above circumstances, the increase of 5·1 per cent. for the whole State during the decade was fairly satisfactory as compared with the average increase of 1·2 per cent. for the whole of India.

V. THE CONDITIONS OF THE PAST DECADE 1921-1931.

17.—From a survey of the remote past we turn our attention to the closing decade 1921-1930 with which our Report is principally concerned and start with a general review of the agricultural, economic and seasonal conditions of this period in some greater detail since these exercise a substantial influence over the growth of population. The quantity of normal rainfall during the decade has already been shown by districts in the Subsidiary Table I and by tehsils in the marginal table under the paragraph dealing with Density and Rainfall. What remains now is to trace the course of rainfall during the ten years drawing attention to the exceptionally dry years as also to the good rainfall periods. Instead of giving a general account of these conditions for the whole decade it would be more advantageous to discuss them from year to year as far as possible in order to single out the good and bad years and avoid the confusion which the running account of such a long period involves. In preparing this brief account frequent help has been taken from authoritative sources such as the Annual Administration Reports of the State as also the Departmental notes obtained from the Heads of the State Departments for purposes of the Census.

The 1921 Census having been taken on the 18th of March 1921 corresponding to the Bikram date (Chet 1977) our review should naturally commence with the Sambat year 1978 but as only one combined Administration Report of the State was issued for three years 1977, 1978 and 1979, it will be advantageous to take these three years together and as also the subsequent 4½ years' period till the adoption of Fasli year by His Highness' Government with effect from the 1st of Katik 1984.

Triennium 1977, 1978 and 1979 (1921, 1922 and 1923).—*Weather crops and general conditions of the people.*—In the Jammu Province the rainfall was untimely and deficient during 1977 causing damage to both the *Rabbi* and *Kharif* crops, but in 1978 and 1979 it was fairly distributed, timely and sufficient and in the last year the condition of crops was well above the average. In Kashmir the rainfall in 1977 was below normal and not well distributed partially damaging the *Rabbi* crops; in 1978 also unfair distribution damaged the *Kharif* crops; but in 1979 conditions of the crops improved by the advent of timely and sufficient rains. In Gilgit the abnormal rainfall and early snowfall of 1977 brought considerable misfortune to the *Rabbi* and *Kharif* crops though this very year gave equal distribution of rain and snowfall resulting in a good crop in Ladakh. 1978 proved, however, unpropitious as insufficient rainfall brought about a scarcity of food stuffs in Gilgit while in Ladakh crops suffered from excessive rainfall.

Cultivated area.—The total cultivated area in the State fell, from 2,036,089 acres in 1976 to 2,031,801 acres in 1977 and 2,031,424 acres in 1978 but rose to 2,050,054 acres in 1979.

General condition of the people: Kashmir Province.—The general health of the people was fairly good as there was no epidemic and the birth-rate was higher than the death rate. Prices ruled high in 1977 and experienced a slight fall in subsequent years 1978 and 1979. The rise in wages benefitted the zamindars who, when free from agriculture took to labour. The number of live-stock increased.

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Jammu Province.—Prevalence of severe famine in Sambat 1977 followed by diseases of various kinds increased the death rate and it was not possible for the population of the Kandi Illaqas to recover from the evil effects till Sambat year 1979 when the season took a favourable turn resulting in good crops. The abolition of *forced labour* or *begar* also proved a great boon for the zamindars.

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Frontier Districts.—Prices were high and prevalence of famine conditions in 1977 and 1978 rendered the people destitute in Gilgit although in Ladakh the health of the people was better and the birth rate higher than the death rate. The burden of *begar* enforced for the sake of Supply and Transport Department is a sore vaxation to the people and an impediment to agricultural operations.

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Four and a half year's period—1980-1981-1982-1983 and first half of 1984 (1924-1925-1926-1927 and part of 1928).—*Seasons.*—In the year 1980 the rainfall in the Jammu Province was sufficient and well distributed there being no complaint even in Kandi tracts, while Nature caused belated sowings in 1981 but the position was restored in 1982 which gave sufficient and well distributed precipitation all over the province excepting portions of Reasi and Kathua districts where excessive and untimely falls affected the *Kharif* crops. In 1983 and first 6 months of 1984 the rainfall was irregular, the Mirpur and Kathua districts suffering from insufficiency of rain while abnormal rains in Reasi wrought much damage to life and property.

In the Kashmir Province the excessive rainfall in 1980 gave bumper harvests excepting the Anantnag tehsil, in 1981 the rainfall was comparatively much less but the deficiency was made up by sufficient snowfalls maintaining a richer and continuous flow in the irrigation channels and rivulets. In 1982 and 1983 and first 6 months of 1984 the precipitation was again sufficient and well distributed.

The Frontier Districts experienced scarcity of rains in 1980 especially in tehsil Kargil of the Ladakh district where the cultivated area decreased by 540 acres. In 1981 the fall was again not good but there was an increase of 344 acres in Gilgit and 58 acres in Ladakh in the area irrigated by *Kuhls.* In 1982 there was again shortage of both rainfall and snowfall but fortunately the crops which here do not depend so much on rain as on artificial irrigation did not suffer there being no decrease in the cultivated area. In 1983 and the first 6 months of 1984 the snowfall was heavier in the Gilgit district and the cultivated area increased by 600 acres.

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Cultivated area.—The following table shows the variation in cultivated area during the 4½ years under review:—

Year.		Total area cultivated.	Variation.
1979	...	2,050,054	.....
1980	...	2,049,793	—261
1981	...	2,039,206	—10,587
1982	...	2,037,220	—1,986
1983	...	2,045,267	+8,047

It will be apparent that the figures of area under cultivation had suffered a continuous fall since 1979 and it was only in the last year *i. e.*, 1983 that an upward tendency began to demonstrate itself by an increase of 8,047 acres. The area cropped also decreased during these years from 2,089,113 in 1980 to 1,945,399 in 1981; and to 1,936,319 in 1982.

The General conditions of the people: Jammu Province.—The favourable season and good harvests of 1980 materially improved the condition

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674 dacoities, thefts and house-trespasses suffered a decline. In murders, dacoities and other offences against person the district of Mirpur holds an unenviable position while in theft the Srinagar district stands out first. In house-breaking and trespass the Jammu district seems abnormally adept. The total number of offences reported during the decade came to 32,813 while 6,896 offences came as a legacy of the previous years. The number of accused arrested during the decade was 36382.

VI. The Movement of the Population.

161 **33.** In the preceding pages the conditions of the decade have been recorded in somewhat detail and we are now in possession of fairly enough data to tackle the causes of the growth of population in the different parts of the country during the closing decade. With the exception of the floods which made appearance towards the close of the decade, the decennium has been one of all round peace and progress as it enjoyed freedom from virulent epidemics like Influenza which carried away about 45,000 souls during the last decade, and from wars requiring the removal of a large amount of adult population from the country giving rise to factors which reduced the birth rate considerably. On the other hand maintenance of peace and order and development of irrigation, communications, trade and industry were factors helpful to the growth of population which consequently has registered an increase of 325,725 souls or 9·8 per cent. during the decade as against 5·1 per cent. increase of 1921 and 8·69 of 1911. The percentage increase *i. e.* 9·8 is highly satisfactory as it is almost on par with the increase for the whole of India which comes to 10·6 per cent. The increase is also quite in level with the increase in Mysore (9·7 per cent.), Gwalior (10·3 per cent.) and Punjab States (11·2 per cent.) although the Baroda and Hyderabad States show a big jump of 14·9 per cent. and 15·8 per cent. increases between 1921 and 1931 as against the 4·6 per cent. increase in case of Baroda and 6·8 per cent. decrease in Hyderabad in the decade 1911-1921.

Of the British-Indian Provinces the percentage increases are :—

Bengal (7·3), Bihar Orissa (10·8), Bombay (13·3), Burma (11), Central Provinces (11·5), Madras (10·4) North-West Frontier Provinces (7·7), United Provinces (6·7) and Punjab (14·0).

The average density per square mile has also increased to 43 from 39 of the last Census and as already observed from 147 to 160·5 in case of the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces excluding the Frontier Districts.

163 165 **34. Vital Statistics.**—The adjoining table shows the vital statistics for the ten years and it may be stated without any fear of contradiction that the accuracy of these statistics continues to be full of suspicion and the results are so faulty that it would be simply wasting time to attempt to build up the birth and death rates from these unreliable data.

Name of district.	Number of deaths in the decade 1921-1930.	Number of births in the decade 1921-1930.	Excess of births over deaths.	Excess of deaths over births.	Increase or decrease in population in 1931.
Jammu Province ..	344,317	358,888	39,888	....	+ 148,182
Jammu City ..	6,170	7,290	....	720	+ 6,570
Poonch Jagir ..	61,387	69,127	....	8,250	+ 36,022
Chenani ..	2,547	2,236	....	311	+ 205
Kashmir Province ..	302,970	375,881	72,145	....	+ 102,122
Srinagar City ..	35,749	41,779	6,030	....	+ 29,436
Gilgit District ..	2,980	3,450	470	....	+ 2,100
Ladakh	22,035	27,032	4,998	....	+ 6,602
Total State ..	481,795	806,779	124,984	9,281	+ 325,725

659 163 165 The arrangements for recording the vital statistics continue to be faulty as the agency through which these records are gathered is both illiterate and irresponsible. While one might put some faith in the figures of death which on account of the congregation of people gain sufficient publicity and importance to awaken the Chowkidars to a sense of duty in getting the event registered, very little care is taken to ascertain and record the accurate number of births in rural areas and especially the birth of daughters which event is not readily disclosed by the parents who feel greatly disappointed. The figures carry their own condemnation with them especially of the Punch Illaqa where the deaths in ten years exceed the births by 8,230 which is a fallacious result as the comparison of the Census figures establishes an increase of (387,384—351,781) or 35,603 persons or 10·12 per cent. during the decade. This increase could only take place either through births or through immigration and since the vital statistics show a large excess of deaths over births and surely there has not been any discovery of a Gold Mine as to attract so many thousands to these hills, the conclusion that the birth statistics are absolutely rotten and fictitious is self-evident.

Taking this data for what it is worth there is an excess of 165,053 births over the deaths during the ten years period while the actual increase of population is 325,725 which leaves a difference of (325,725—165,053) or 160,672 souls unaccounted for. If we take into calculation the variation affected by migration the inexplicable difference increases to 160,672+30,252 (which is the excess of emigrants over immigrants) or 190,924 which shows that a large proportion of births have easily escaped registration and consequently the figures need not be subjected to any further analysis since they are calculated to lead to fallacious conclusions.

161 **35. Growth of Population.**—Postponing the discussion of migration to subsequent chapters it is now time to proceed to the discussion of the "Growth of Population" by Provinces, Districts and Tehsils and offer suitable explanation for variation in figures.

The population of the State has during the last forty years (1891-1931) increased from 2,543,952 to 3,646,243 persons which gives a rise of 43·3 per cent.—the percentage variations during the four decades being 12 for 1891 to 1901; 8·7 for 1901 to 1911; 5·1 for 1911 to 1921 and 9·8 for 1921 to 1931. The density per square mile has also during the same period risen from 31 in 1891 to 43 in 1931, which shows that the population of the State is progressively on the increase. A reference to the Subsidiary Table III of this Chapter which gives variation in relation to density for the various Natural Divisions will show that the Jhelum Valley Division stands the highest with a decennial increase of 11·5 per cent. and is followed by the (*ii*) Submontane Tracts (9·9 per cent.), (*iii*) The Outer Hills (8·5 per cent.) and (*iv*) The Indus Valley (5·6 per cent.).

As regards the total increase during 40 years the Indus Valley Division stands the highest having increased its population by 80·1 per cent. This however is too exaggerated a figure and the inflation is due to the unreliability of the first two *i. e.*, 1891 and 1901 Censuses. The 1911 Census which was close and careful represents the true state of affairs and both at this and the 1921 Census the rate of decennial increase works out to 3·1 and 5·6 respectively which clearly proves the incredibility of the statistics of earlier Censuses.

In density, however, the Natural Division No. I (*i. e.*) the Semi-mountainous Tract stands the highest having an average density of 273 and next comes the Jhelum Valley with a density of 184. The Outer Hills with a density of 110 stand third in order of density and the Frontier Districts occupy the last position having only 5 persons to a square mile. The position is graphically represented in the accompanying map which shows at a glance the increase by Natural Divisions.

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Considering the variation of population from the point of view of increase or decrease of density we see from the marginal table that the increase of density during the decade has been the highest in the Semi-mountainous Tract Division being 10 per cent. against 5·8 and 5·9 of the Outer Hills and the Jhelum Valley Divisions respectively.

Natural Division.	Density.			Variation percentage.	
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1911-1921.	1921-1931.
1. Semi-mountainous Tract ..	273	248	226	10 or 9·8	10 or 10
2. The Outer Hills ..	110	104	98	6 or 5·1	6 or 5·8
3. The Jhelum Valley ..	184	168	154	9 or 5·4	9 or 5·9
4. The Indus Valley ..	5	4	4	0	1 or 25

Although theoretically the increase of density has been 25 per cent. in the case of the Indus Valley yet in view of the very thin population the rise is not of much consequence. Moreover, this increase has also taken place in two decades since the increase of density from 1911-1921 was zero and consequently the decennial increase would be only 12½ per cent. Now if we take the variation in the percentage rate of densities during the two decades we again come to the finding that the increase of rate has been the highest in the Sub-mountaine Division where the percentage increase of density has increased from 5·5 per cent. in the decade 1911-1921 to 10 per cent. in 1921-1931, the variation being + 4·5 per cent., while in the case of the Jhelum Valley the variation is only ·5 per cent. and in the case of the Outer Hills decennial rate of increase of density has actually gone down by ·3 per cent.

The above examination conclusively points to the result that growth of population as compared to area is at the maximum in the Semi-mountainous Tract which consequently will be the first to experience the problems of population out-running the means of subsistence if corresponding development and expansion of agricultural production does not take place. The Semi-mountainous Tract as will appear from Subsidiary Table III is composed of the lower tehsils of the Jammu Province which border upon the Punjab plains and has a level surface, good irrigational facilities and a fair rainfall.

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36. The Jammu Province: General.—The population of the Jammu Province inclusive of the Jagirs (Poonch and Chenani) has increased from 1,640,259 to 1,788,441 giving a total rise of 148,182 persons and a percentage increase of 9·03. The growth of population of this province during the last forty years can be judged from the marginal statement which shows that during this period the total increase has been of 353,755 persons or 24·6 per cent., against a total increase of 65·3 per cent. of the Kashmir Province and the general increase of 43·3 per cent. for the whole State during the same period of forty years. The comparison establishes beyond doubt the fact that this province labours under unfavourable circumstances as compared to the sister province of Kashmir which is comparatively immune from the effect of the adverse forces preventing the growth of population. Excluding from calculation the lowest rate of 2·7 per cent. increase for the disastrous decade of 1911-1921 which was subject to the sweeping attack of Influenza claiming about 45,000 victims, an overwhelming majority being contributed by this province, the losses during the Great War, through actual deaths as well through loss of births due to absence from homes of a large number of able-bodied youths, we find that even during the previous decades the rate of increase has varied between 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. only. On the basis of the above figures the average rate of increase for a decade works

Years.	Actual increase.	Percentage increase.
1891-1901 ..	91,764	+5·93
1901-1911 ..	91,413	+5·9
1911-1921 ..	42,394	+2·7
1921-1931 ..	148,182	+9·03
1891-1931 ..	353,755	+24·6

Ki 369 and apportionment of increase due to decennial growth and that due to transfer of new areas will be discussed in the next chapter which deals with the rural and urban phases of the population. Suffice it to say here that the total population of the city at the present Census is 173,573 which compares quite favourably with other cities of British India save the capital cities of the various provinces. The density of the city population is, however, only 15,779 against 38,474 of Jammu city.

Ki 161 **47. Muzaffarabad District.**—The district, known as Wazarat-i-Pahar, is composed of three tehsils extending over an area of 2,407 square miles; of which Karnah occupies 1,347 square miles and Muzaffarabad and Uri 546 and 520 square miles respectively. The total population is 237,447 persons.

As represented in the marginal table Karnah tehsil has the lowest density in the district *i. e.*, 39 while in Muzaffarabad tehsil the population is fairly satisfactory the density being 206. Ki 241 The district is extremely mountainous in character and has got very little level area for cultivation and sustenance of large population. The rate of increase of population of the district during the current decade is 9·9 per cent. against 10·7 per cent. of the preceding decade. Karnah showing the highest increase 11·89 in the district while Muzaffarabad displays only 8·42 per cent. increase.

Name of District or Tehsil.	Population 1931.	Density.	Percentage of Variation.		
			1921-1931.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
Muzaffarabad District ..	237,447	99	+ 9·9	+ 10·7	——
1. Muzaffarabad Tehsil..	113,790	206	+ 8·42	+ 10·3	——
2. Uri Tehsil ..	71,370	137	+ 10·72	+ 9·	—
3. Karnah Tehsil ..	52,279	39	+ 11·89	+ 14·3	....

Out of the total area only 8·2 per cent. is cultivable out of which 97·1 per cent. is net cultivated. There is very little double-cropped area (·04 per cent.).

The normal rainfall is 50·43" for the district which is the highest in the Kashmir Province although on account of the physical configuration the irrigation is the poorest, the irrigated area being 22·7 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Maize is the principal food staple covering as it does about 75·9 per cent. of the total cultivated area, rice, wheat and other food crops including pulses occupying an area of 8 per cent., 6·5 per cent. and 6·7 per cent. respectively.

Ki 161 Although the rate of increase is smaller than that of the previous decade yet the result is satisfactory and could be possible only under a favourable decade. The dislocation caused by the washing off of the Domel and Kishenganga bridges by the floods did give a serious set back to the traffic and trade of the district which is regaining its position after the completion of the bridges.

K 161 631 **48. Frontier Districts : General.**—Though not a separate province the tract constitutes a distinct Natural Division known as the Indus Valley and comprises the Ladakh district, the Gilgit district and the Frontier Illaqas consisting of small chieftainships. The variation of population in these backward tracts can be studied by a reference to the accompanying table which shows that the "total population" of these districts at the present Census is 288,584 persons against 273,173 of 1921 and in consequence the percentage

Name of District or Tehsil.	Population 1931.	Density.	Percentage of Variation.		
			1921-1931.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
Frontier Districts ..	288,584	5	+ 5·66	+ 5·1	—.—
1. Ladakh District ..	133,138	4	+ 6·72	— 1·7	—.—
2. Gilgit District ..	21,803	10	+ 11·12	+ 19·1	....
3. Political Illaqas ..	94,344	4	+ 5·82	+ 13	....

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K 161 decennial increase comes to 5·64 per cent. against 3·1 of the previous decade representing a fairly satisfactory state of affairs for these tracts.

K [131] The total area of this division is 63,560 square miles or three-fourths of the area of the entire State while the population supported by this huge area amounts to only 288,584 persons *i. e.*, 7·9 per cent. of the total population leading to a resultant density of only 5 persons to a square mile against 183 of the Kashmir Province and 144 of the Jammu Province inclusive of Jagirs. The figures of density offer their own commentry and no words are needed to establish the extreme sparseness of the population in these parts. Taking into consideration of variation from decade to decade it will be evident that internally the tract has grown in population from 160,225 in 1891 to 288,584 in 1931 yielding a total increase of 128,359 persons or 80·1 per cent. in the forty years which represents the highest increase over this long period as compared with the other two provinces or any of the districts. But a study of the figures of percentage variation of this division in the Subsidiary Table No. III shows that there is a progressive decline in the percentage increase rate from decade to decade as is evidenced by the big fall from 44·0 per cent. decennial increase in 1891-1901 to 14·2 in 1901-1911 and to 3·1 in 1911-1921. This leads us to the conclusion that the figures of the earlier Census of these tracts were far from being accurate and as each succeeding decennium is conducive to greater accuracy we may rightly conclude that the rate of increase which is manifesting itself at the recent decades represent the true state of affairs and the figures of the remote decades are not free from suspicion.

Coming to density proper the present Census gives a record of 5 persons to a square mile against 4 of the last Census which naturally means an increase in density by 25 per cent. but looking deeper into the figures we see that the actual density in 1921 was 4·29 and in 1931 it is 4·54 which gives a net increase of ·25 and reduces the percentage increase to a reasonable figure of 5·8 per cent. from 25 per cent. shown above on the basis of round figures.

K 133 241 The reasons for this dearth of population in this part of the State are not too far to seek as the highly mountainous character of the tract coupled with vast treeless deserts at an altitude of 17 or 18 thousand feet above the sea-level offers very little attractions to settlers who will scarcely find any land available for cultivation here especially when only ·3 per cent. of the total area is fit for cultivation and the normal rainfall does not exceed 5·7" which is hardly suitable for growing any crops. The passes remain closed during the winter when communications are generally cut off and the transmission of post is also attended with considerable difficulty. There are no roads worth the name.

K 161 The decade under report presents a record of increase in all the constituent units and the variation from 1·7 to 4·72 in the Ladakh district marks a decided improvement while the lowering of the percentage increase in Gilgit and Political Ilaqas is due to more careful enumeration leading to greater accuracy. It is a patent fact that at the present Census efforts have been made for the first time to obtain more detailed data of the Frontier Illaqas which hithertofore were enumerated on a special form having four or five columns instead of the General Census Schedule provided with eighteen columns.

W.T. 161 **49. Ladakh District.**—Having said so much by way of introduction we shall review the tehsil comprising this district in passing with the help of the marginal table. Starting with the Ladakh district having an area

Name of District or Tehsil.	Population 1931.	Density.	Percentage of Variation.		
			1921-1931.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
Ladakh District ..	[illegible]	4	+ 4·72	- 1·7	....
1. Ladakh Tehsil ..	[illegible]	1	+ 4·36	- 2·9	....
2. Kargil	[illegible]	7	+ 3·09	- ·1	....
3. Skardu	[illegible]	13	+ 4·69	- 2·6	....

K/A [Errata: of category 116, p. 329 for corrections -- Analyst]

D 161 The greatest increase in population has taken place in Kuh which registers a percentage of 22·7 increase over the last Census while Chilas on the other hand shows +3·03 per cent. increase. The case of Nagar is no doubt alarming as instead of an increase it shows a decrease of 516 persons or a variation of B 161 −3·63 per cent. In this blessed decennium therefore Nagar forms the one single exception of decrease of population in the State in contrast with all other tehsils which register all-round increases. The causes of variation have been explained by the Political Agent Gilgit in the following words :--

"All districts show an increase except Nagar which shows a decrease of 524. The increases are doubtlessly due to the healthy normal life of the past 10 years, peace and security having more than out balanced small epidemics of Influenza in 1929-1930. Nagar, however, is undoubtedly nearing the saturation point as regards population—spare land now being very scarce. Moreover, the Influenza epidemic in 1929 took large toll as did an epidemic of Typhus in 1930."

K ● 161 **52. General.**—Having attempted to offer a detailed analysis of the growth of population in the different Administrative Divisions such as Provinces, Districts and Tehsils, and having also made detailled survey of the flourishing conditions of the decade responsible for producing such happy demographic results occasion is now ripe for us to take stock of our position and to bring the scattered data and arguments to a focus to enable proper penetration into the more intricate problems of population about which a promise was held out by us in the opening portion of this discussion.

The causes of the highly favourable growth of population which is almost on par with the All India increase (The decennial increase in the State being 9·8 per cent. against 10·6 per cent. of India) have already been studied in detail in the paragraphs dealing with the "Conditions of decade" but it would be K advantageous to briefly review them here so that the reader may have an opportunity to refresh his memory and be better equipped to appreciate the theme. [132] Sufficient, timely and well distributed rainfall (except for certain bad years of scarcity in the Mirpur and to some extent in Kathua district) bringing good harvests in its train effected a considerable improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturist and highly favoured the growth of population during the last ten years.

K [164] Exceptionally favourable conditions of public health in the decade which was characterised by the absence of severe epidemic of Influenza which during 1911-1921 inflicted greater mortality here than the Great World War. Although Plague in the Jammu Province, Cholera in Kashmir, mild Influenza and Typhus in the Frontiers did make occasional attacks but the prompt, vigorous and effective measures taken by the Medical authorities coupled with the co-operation of the people (who on account of the spread of education and accumulation of experience readily avail of the medical help and do a good deal to combat the disease) did not allow the epidemics to levy a high toll on the precious human life which consequently had a favourable occasion for rapid multiplication. K [312] Extension of irrigational facilities causing a considerable enlargement in the irrigated and irrigable area was further responsible for expansion of agricultural production. Improvement of communications especially the opening of the Banihal Cart Road, Jammu, Samba, Kathua, Akhnur and various other minor roads has imparted a good stimulus to trade resulting in increased prosperity of the people. K [471] Again the development of some of the industries and immediate possibilities of the growth of a larger number in the near future has besides providing employment to some people opened an era of hope for the youth of the country, who in the progressive permeation of the industrial atmosphere around him sees a magnificent vision of effective industrialization in which lies the solution of the unemployment problem. Above all the prevalence of peaceful and orderly conditions ensuring security of life and property was highly conducive to the growth of population during the decade 1921-1930. In this connection it may be noted that the communal clashes and the political agitation in the State which created so much stir throughout the country commenced in July 1931 *i. e.*, after the close of the decade 1921-1930 which alone is under review in this report.

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The above reasons are of general applicability to all the Districts and Tahsils which registered an increase during the decade but some arguments are still necessary to explain the disparity between the rate of increase in the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces as also among the Frontier Districts. As already shown the increase in the Kashmir Province amounts to 1150 against 903 of the Jammu Province and 594 of the Frontier Districts. The prolific nature of the Kashmir Province is now an accepted fact which has its root in the healthy climate of Kashmir enjoying immunity from the malarial season and the visitations of Plague which work a great havoc in the other provinces of Jammu, and the only epidemics being Cholera and Small-Pox over which man through modern inventions has obtained considerable control. The excellent conditions of agriculture, the rich alluvial soil, natural sources of irrigation, the level sheet of contiguous fields extending over the whole valley where water can be easily stored and retained in the fields to produce rice (Paddy) in rich abundance always ensure rich harvests and consequently keep the province secure from famine. In Jammu Province only 14·4 per cent. of the area being irrigated (against 30 per cent. of Kashmir Province), 85 per cent. of the area has to depend upon the mercy of the rains whose failure or dearth of which not only entails absence of crops but also the absence of drinking water for human beings and the animals in the Kandi tracts whose populations have often times to leave their homes temporarily to save themselves from starvation. Besides agriculture various other subsidiary means of raising income are open to the Kashmir population—Cottage rearing, sale and export of fruits such as apples, pears, walnuts and almonds etc., and Cottage Industries of different kinds followed in the spare hours of winter such as Loi-weaving, embroidery, preparation of fine pots (*Kangris*), twig baskets etc. During winter a large number of semi-idle population of Kashmir emigrates to the plains of India to work as labourers and return to their homes to revive agricultural activities as soon as spring sets in. This migration helps the emigrants to feed themselves during the five winter months from wages earned as also to bring a good portion of their earnings to their homes on return. Influx of large numbers of visitors, European and Indian, gives great impetus to trades and handicrafts of Kashmir which factor is really absent in Jammu or the Frontier Districts. The last though not the least factor responsible for the higher increase in Kashmir Province is the fact that the population contains predominantly of Mohammedans who on account of prevalence of widow re-marriage, a more generous and rich dietary and harder life and for other reasons which will be discussed in the Chapter on 'Religion' multiply much faster than the Hindus. This is amply borne out by the figures of All India increase which for Muslims shows an increase of 13 per cent. against 10·4 per cent. of the Hindus. As regards the State the rate of increase for Hindus is still lower as will be shown in the Chapter on 'Religion' although the rate of increase amongst Muslims is also slightly lower than British India.

52. Pressure of Population.—The extremely low density of 43 for Jammu and Kashmir is apt to give rise to the wrong impression that the State is very thickly populated and consequently has ample room for expansion of population without any immediate fear of its pressing upon the means of subsistence. In the determination of the pressure of population on the means of subsist-ence the spatial density is not the governing criterion but on the other hand to arrive at some correct criterion we must calculate density not on the entire area of the State but upon the net cultivated area-

Name of District.	Density per square mile of net cultivated area.	
	Net cultivated area in square miles.	Persons per square mile.
Jammu and Kashmir State	4,021,000	65
I. Jammu Province (Excluding Poonch)	1,180,700	141
Jammu	1,180,700	141
Kathua	1,180,700	141
Udhampur	1,180,700	141
Reasi	1,180,700	141
Riasi	1,180,700	141
Mirpur	1,180,700	141
Bhimber	1,180,700	141
Kotli	1,180,700	141
Punch	1,180,700	141
Rajouri	1,180,700	141
Kishtwar	1,180,700	141
Ramban	1,180,700	141
Banihal	1,180,700	141
II. Kashmir Province	2,840,300	141
Srinagar	2,840,300	141
Baramula	2,840,300	141
Anantnag	2,840,300	141
Islamabad	2,840,300	141
Kupwara	2,840,300	141
III. Frontier Districts (Excluding Tahsils)	2,840,300	141
Leh	2,840,300	141
Kargil	2,840,300	141

4 [Erratal read "of" for "in" of Errata sheet

161 241 figures whereof are given in the margin by districts. When we keep in mind the fact that out of a total area of 84,471 square miles only about 5 per cent. is cultivable and 4 per cent. not cultivated the hollowness of the calculation on the basis of spatial density is at once brought to light.

The table shows that density on net cultivated area is highest in the Frontier Districts being 1,613, it is 1,255 in the Kashmir Province and 1,021 in the Jammu Province which reveals not a very hopeful state of affairs showing as it does sufficient congestion on cultivation. If agriculture is to form the principal source of livelihood of the State population it would appear that the pressure on the resources is already exerting itself in most of the districts and it is almost overstepping the limits so far as the Frontier Districts are concerned. Even in these figures different kinds of errors enter into calculation and vitiate the inter-district comparisons. Since it is ultimately the quantity of food produced on a cultivated acre and not the bare area which is to support the population, the fertility of the soil, rainfall, irrigation are also factors which have certainly to be considered. For example the density of 807 in Mirpur district where soil is not so rich and rainfall is deficient and irrigation negligible might present a greater pressure than a density of 1,704 for Srinagar district which has a richer soil and better irrigation. For want of upto date and reliable quantitative figures of agricultural production (in tons or maunds) for the different districts or for the whole State we are not in a position to say whether our food-supply is keeping pace with the increase of population or what further population it can support; but from the statistics obtained from other sources we find that far from being self-sufficient in the matter of food-supply the State has during the past two years been all along importing food-grains to meet the shortage of local supply. The following table prepared from the trade statistics of the State during the past decade gives us a fair insight into this problem. It will be seen that save for the year 1951 when the exports of food-grains considerably exceeded the imports for which the removal of embargo on the export of rice from Kashmir is chiefly responsible, the normal conditions have always required the supplementing of the local production in the Jammu Province by imported food-grains as is evidenced by the higher figures of import as compared to export. The largest quantity imported was 630,400 maunds in 1978 when on account of prevalence of famine in the Jammu Province and exemption from import duty granted by Government the imports flooded the State markets to make up for the local deficiency.

439 STATEMENT SHOWING QUANTITY OF GRAIN IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE FROM SAMBAT 1978 TO 1986-87.

Name of year	Jammu Province.		Kashmir Province.		Frontier Districts.	
	Quantity in Maunds.		Quantity in Maunds.		Quantity in Maunds.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1978 ..	630,400	2,000	50,000	17,000	680,400	19,000
1979 ..	400,000	12,000	50,000	10,000	450,000	22,000
1980 ..	300,000	10,000	25,000	20,000	325,000	30,000
1981 ..	400,000	60,000	25,000	100,000	425,000	160,000
1982 ..	300,000	40,000	75,000	100,000	375,000	140,000
1983 ..	350,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	400,000	150,000
1984-85 ..	400,000	80,000	50,000	100,000	450,000	180,000
1985-86 ..	500,000	140,000	50,000	100,000	550,000	240,000
1986-87 ..	500,000	150,000	50,000	100,000	550,000	250,000
Total ..	4,000,000	550,000	450,000	750,000	4,450,000	1,300,000
Average ..	400,000	55,000	45,000	75,000	445,000	130,000

4 [Errata: read "congestion" of errata sheet, p. 329, category 11A -- Analyst]

District.	Area according to figures shown in col. 3 of Table I.	Percentage of total area which is		Percentage to total cultivated area of		Percentage of area which is irrigated	Normal rainfall.	Percentage of gross cultivated area under												
		Cultivable.	Not cultivable.	Irrigable area.	Double cropped area.			All.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Maize.	Other food crops including pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Spices.	Vegetables.	Fibres.	Drugs and Narcotics.	Miscellaneous including sugarcane.
Jammu and Kashmir State.	82	9·6	90·4	61·1	18·9	20·1	61·62	100·1	30·6	2·3	4·6	30·5	13·4	2·4	·3	·4	2·3	·304	·2	2·6
I. Jammu Province ..	32	12·9	87·1	32·4	20·3	12·4	51·39	101·1	28·9	2·2	5·3	32·3	12·5	2·4	1·8	·7	2·4	·002	·2	2·7
Jammu District ..	20	42·7	57·3	33·3	31·5	20·5	43·67	111·9	23·5	4·6	10·9	10·5	17·3	2·1	·1	1·9	2·3	....	·4	2·6
Kathua ..	7	33·5	66·1	70·7	30·3	21·5	50·67	23·9	30·7	2·1	2·3	10·5	12·5	2·1	·4	·7	2·4	....	·2	1·4
Udhampur ..	5	·7	4·3	60·3	23·3	13·1	51·15	10·3	17·1	10·5	....	27·3	3·3	2·3	·1	·1	·3	·03	·2	·4
Reasi ..	1·3	13·5	13·5	56·1	17·1	9·7	53·33	11·5	23·7	1·5	·3	51·1	7·3	2·1	·3	·1	1·3	....	·2	·3
Riasi ..	3·3	37·5	33·5	33·3	33·3	1·3	30·13	·3	34·7	·5	17·5	17·7	13·5	·3	·1	1·5	7·3	....	·1	1·7
II. Kashmir Province ..	13·3	12·7	12·3	17·2	·3	10·4	51·07	25·3	·3	1·5	·2	23·3	9·4	32·2	·3	2·3	·7	....	·2	2·3
Anantnag District ..	1·3	13·5	13·3	34·5	4·3	12·3	50·33	30·7	13·5	·3	·5	·3	·5	3·5	·1	..	·3	....	·1	2·1
Srinagar ..	2·5	23·1	13·1	37·1	·7	·3	53·73	43·3	·7	1·1	....	23·3	4·3	·4	·3	2·3	·3	....	·3	·3
Baramulla ..	3·3	2·3	7·3	37·1	·34	23·7	50·43	·3	2·5	1·4	....	73·3	2·7	·4	2·3	·21	·33	....	....	·3
III. Frontier Districts (excluding Political Agency Gilgit) ..	·3	·3	·2	30·1	23·3	3·3	·77	·2	37·4	23·3	....	....	42·4	·2	·2	..	2·3	....	·3	23·3
Ladakh District ..	4	·33	·33	21·7	23·1	1·3	3·13	....	17·5	1·1	....	....	4·7	·5	·1	..	..	....	·3	23·4
Gilgit ..	1·3	·3	·3	21·3	27·1	2·3	4·77	1·1	30·3	2·7	....	....	30·7	·23	·03	..	·3	....	·3	13·4
Punch ..	23·3	5·3	13·3	23·3	13·3	13·1	45·3	2·3	14·3	1·3	2·3	6·3	3·3	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Chenani ..	1·3	13·3	7·3	3·4	4·3	....	3·3	3·3	11·3	3·3	....	12·3	·7	..	..	..	..	....	....	....

1. Figures worked out from the Tables of the Agricultural Statistics for 1927-28.
2. Figures for Political Agency Gilgit are available have been omitted.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

District, Jagir, or Ilaqa and Natural Division.	Tehsils with a population per square mile of							
	Under 100		100-300		300-650		650-900	
	Area.	Population(000)	Area.	Population(000)	Area.	Population(000)	Area.	Population(000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir State —	74,449 89·1	1,118 39·6	7,897 9·3	1,710 47·1	1,220 1·5	445 12·3	600 1·1	365 10·1
I. The Sub-montane and Semi-Mountainous Tract.	....	....	2,176 59·3	497 69·4	243 13·3	133 18·6	237 6·9	82 11·7
Jammu District —	....	....	644 59·3	160 43·6	343 29·9	133 36·4	137 13·7	82 22·1
Kathua District (Jasrotagarh & Kathua tehsils only).	....	....	409 100	95 100	....	....	....	....
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only).	....	....	1,083 100	242 100	....	....	....	....
II. The Outer Hills —	6,730 89·2	453 42·6	5,011 30·5	812 37·4	....	....	....	....
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only).	613 100	96 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only).	....	....	576 100	103 100	....	....	....	....
Udhampur District	5,189 100	283 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reasi District	908 84·9	107 49·5	830 45·1	123 54·5	....	....	....	....
Poonch Jagir —	....	....	1,021 100	337 100	....	....	....	....
III. Jhelum Valley	4,339 43·0	272 23·9	2,701 32·4	601 37·5	937 10·9	272 23·3	743 8·7	295 13·1
Kashmir North	2,343 57·6	247 44·2	690 17·7	149 26·6	488 14·7	162 29·2	....	....
Kashmir South —	....	....	1,630 57·7	339 44·1	449 13·9	149 19·4	743 26·4	265 34·5
Muzaffarabad	1,981 77·3	124 53·6	581 22·7	112 47·4	....	....	....	....
IV. Indus Valley	63,380 100	323 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ladakh District	45,782 100	102 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gilgit —	3,119 100	31 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frontier Ilaqas	14,479 100	94 100	....	....	....	....	....	....

The figures in *italics* represent the population per cent. which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population of the unit concerned.

Density groups with no entries have been omitted.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

VARIATION IN RELATION TO DENSITY SINCE 1891.

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District, Jagir or Ilaqa and Natural Divisions.	Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (—)				Percentage of net variation—1891 to 1931.	Mean density per square mile.				
	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	*1891 to 1901.		1931	1921	1911	†1901	†1891
1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir State	+9·8	+9·1	+8·7	+12	+43·8	43	39	37	34	31
I. The *Sub-montane and Semi-Mountainous Tract*	+9·9	+1	....	....	....	273	248	225	..	..
Jammu District ..	+13·0	+2·6	....	....	....	327	292	280	..	..
Kathua District (Jasmergarh and Kathua tehsils only) ..	+7·4	+2·6	+1·5	+4·7	‡....	223	210	211	206	198
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only) ..	+7·7	—1·6	....	....	....	236	215	196	..	..
II. The *Outer Hills* ..	+8·3	+2·9	....	....	....	110	104	92	..	..
Kathua District (Basohli tehsil only) ..	+·8	+·2	—3·3	—1·6	‡....	106	100	113	119	121
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only) ..	+9·0	—1·9	....	....	....	179	175	161	..	..
Udhampur District ..	+11·2	+1·2	....	....	....	54	50	49	..	..
Reasi District ..	+4·7	+9·6	....	....	....	131	123	110	..	..
Poonch Jagir ..	+10·1	+5·3	+9·8	+13·9	+44·2	230	216	202	188	163
Chenani Jagir ..	+2·67	+·3	....	....	....	116	111	..	..	..
Jammu Province ..	+9·0	+3·7	+8·3	+3·7	+24·6	144	138	128	122	115
III. The *Jhelum Valley* (*Kashmir Province*) ..	+11·5	+9·6	+11·9	+21·9	+69·3	154	165	154	127	111
Kashmir North ..	+11·4	+9·1	....	....	....	160	151	130	..	..
Kashmir South ..	+12·1	+7·7	....	....	....	274	245	228	..	..
Muzaffarabad ..	+9·9	+10·7	+10·0	+24·7	+70·1	90	90	84	81	65
IV. The *Indus Valley* (*Frontier Districts*) ..	+8·6	+3·1	+14·2	+19·3	+89·1	5	5	4	4	3
Ladakh District ..	+4·7	—1·7	....	....	....	4	4	4	..	..
Gilgit „ ..	+11·1	+19·8	....	....	....	10	9	8	..	..
Frontier Ilaqas ..	+5·8	+12·0	....	....	—..	4	4	4	..	..

* The percentage of variation in this column differs from that of Indian tables as the figures of Kashmir Imperial Table II for 1901 were subsequently re-adjusted in view of territorial changes.

† The density figures of 1891 and 1901 are based on the figures of area as ascertained in 1911.

‡ The population of tehsils Jasmergarh, Kathua, Basohli for 1891 being not available, information required under column 6 has not been given.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION.

District, Jagir or Illaqas and Natural Divisions.		Population in 1931.				Population in 1921.				Variation per cent. in Natural Population—1921-1931.
		Actual Population.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Actual Population.	
Jammu and Kashmir State	..	3,646,345	64,196	94,448	3,675,495	3,320,518	63,430	94,292	3,341,380	+ 10 per cent.
I. Jammu Province	..	*1,733,441*	*53,040*	....	....	*1,540,359*	*51,047*	*24,363*	*1,537,675*	
Jammu District	..	375,340	28,800	....	....	334,634	41,901	13,357	306,290	
Kathua „	..	161,233	9,905	....	....	154,209	18,199	6,971	142,981	
Mirpur „	..	344,747	10,303	....	....	318,971	12,736	11,194	317,359	
Udhampur „	..	273,668	1,549	....	....	253,575	9,573	8,353	254,250	
Reasi „	..	236,245	1,063	....	....	234,580	25,620	23,918	223,884	
Chenani Jagir	..	10,925	183	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Poonch „	..	387,284	1,162	....	....	351,781	4,480	9,098	338,209	
II. The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province)	..	*1,909,218*	*8,227*	....	....	*1,497,066*	*10,136*	*10,551*	*1,401,301*	
Kashmir North (Baramulla)	..	539,829	2,236	....	....	502,490	7,762	8,001	490,730	
Kashmir South (Srinagar)	..	771,943	4,087	....	....	656,497	10,543	7,083	634,999	
Muzaffarabad District	..	237,447	2,804	....	....	218,109	5,166	2,236	213,176	
III. The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	..	*233,534*	*2,229*	....	....	*273,173*	*2,257*	*1,500*	*272,716*	
Ladakh District	..	192,138	294	....	....	183,476	684	378	183,170	
Gilgit „	..	31,903	1,062	....	....	23,706	1,909	1,448	23,185	
Frontier Illaqas	..	64,544	963	....	....	60,991	....	....	60,991	

NOTE.—Figures of Population in 1931 against Udhampur District include the figures of Chenani Jagir also as those of the latter are not ascertainable separately.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

VARIATION BY TEHSILS ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

(b) *Proportional Variation.*

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Natural Divisions.	Decade.	*Proportionate variation in tehsils with a population per square mile at the commencement of the decade of*			
		Under 150	150-300	300-450	450-600
1	2	3	4	5	6
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE ..	1921-1931	+ 7·6	+ 26·5	— 30·6	+ 374·4
	1911-1921	+ 8·6	+ 3·9	+ 7·7	....
	1901-1911	+ 16·7	+ 6·3	— 8·6	— 13·7
I. The Sub-montane & Semi-mountainous Tract	1921-1931	....	+ 10·6	+ 10·6	+ 7·9
	1911-1921	....	+ ·7	+ ·1	+ 13·8
	1901-1911	....	— 2·9	— 8·6	— 13·7
II. The Outer Hills ..	1921-1931	+ 8·0	+ 9·7	....	....
	1911-1921	+ 3·9	+ 3·6	....	....
	1901-1911	+ 18	+ 5	....	....
Jammu Province ..	1921-1931	+ 8·0	+ 9·3	+ 10·8	+ 7·9
	1911-1921	+ 3·9	+ ·3	+ ·1	+ 13·8
	1901-1911	+ 18	+ ·6	— 8·6	— 13·7
III. Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	1921-1931	+ 11·3	+ 9·2	— 40·1	+ 100
	1911-1921	+ 10·7	+ 6·2	+ 9·5	....
	1901-1911	+ 16	+ 11·2	....	....
IV. Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	1921-1931	+ 12·1	....	....	....
	1911-1921	+ 3	....	....	....
	1901-1911	+ 14·2	....	....	....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.

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District, Jagir or Illaqa and Natural Division.	*Average number of persons per house.*					*Average number of houses per square mile.*				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	5	6	6	6	6	8	7	6	6	6
I. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract ..	*4*	*4*	*5*	..	..	*59*	*56*	*52*	..	..
Jammu District ..	5	4	4	..	..	69	65	61	..	..
Kathua District (Jasrota and Kathua tehsils only) ..	5	5	5	6	5	43	44	43	35	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Phimber tehsils only) ..	4	4	4	..	..	51	51	45	..	..
II. The Outer Hills ..	*5*	*5*	*6*	..	..	*20*	*19*	*17*	..	..
Kathua District (Bunhli tehsil only)	5	5	5	5	5	23	24	25	33	..
Mirpur District (Kotli tehsil only) ..	5	5	6	..	..	20	20	13	..	..
Udhampur District ..	5	5	5	..	..	19	9	9	..	..
Reasi " ..	6	6	6	..	..	28	32	20	..	..
Poonch Jagir ..	6	6	7	7	7	41	36	31	..	..
Jammu Province ..	5	5	5	6	5	25	27	25	..	..
III. The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province)	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*7*	*31*	*28*	*23*	*19*	..
Kashmir North ..	6	6	7	..	..	28	24	19	..	..
Kashmir South ..	6	6	6	..	..	40	40	26	..	..
Muzaffarabad District ..	6	7	7	7	7	16	14	13	9	..
IV. The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*2*	*2*	*2*	**75*	..
Ladakh District ..	5	5	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Gilgit	6	7	7	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Frontier Illaqas ..	6	7	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	..

* Apparently based on cultivated area.

death ceremonies, too much weeping, bathing, fasting, etc., of the Hindus put a great deal of physical strain upon the bereaved family and it is not unoften that one death is the cause of a few more through neglect of essential conditions for preservation of health. The poor dietary and residence in conjested towns are further responsible for debilitating their health which on account of low vitality falls an easy victim to epidemics. During the Influenza epidemic in the winter of 1918 it was noticed that people of weak health accompanying a funeral themselves contracted the disease as soon as they took their customary bath in the river and the mourner followed the mourned in a couple of days. The non-proselytizing creed of Hinduism does not permit any inflow from other religions while it has supplied converts to Islam and Christianity in large numbers which it has not been able to reclaim in spite of the activities of the Arya Samaj which, no doubt, has put a stop to the constant stream of converts who swelled the ranks of other religions. 163

Besides the above general causes a special malady is preying upon the vitals of the Hindu population of the State. Our reference is to the prevalence of venereal diseases in the hilly tehsils of the Jammu Province with Hindu preponderance which have proved a serious impediment to the growth of Hindus. The last column of Subsidiary Table I of the Census Report of 1921 Part I shows that during the thirty years period 1891-1921 the Hindus of Jammu Province instead of increasing lost by 4·4 per cent. although in the province of Kashmir an increase of +6·9 per cent. was recorded during the same period. 164 161

The marginal table which has been specially prepared to exhibit this aspect of the statistics contains the Hindu population of the hilly tehsils of the Jammu Province for the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931. Excluding Udhampur, Ramban, Kishtwar, and Chenani which in spite of showing a plus variation at both the decades have nevertheless been inculded in the statement (since the rate of their increase in 1911-1921 was only nominal the total increase in no case exceeding a few hundreds) we find that Reasi, Ramnagar, Bhadarwah, Basohli and Kathua all recorded a decrease in the decade 1911-1921, the Reasi and Basohli tehsils continue to show minus results uptil now while Kathua and Chenani have added only insignificant numbers to their Hindu strength. The increase in Bhadarwah amounts to about 5 per cent. while Udhampur and Chenani, Kishtwar and Ramban have shown fairly satisfactory improvement. The improvement in these places is partly ascribable to the general conditions of the decade and partly also to the work done by the Medical Department in combating the disease. The attention of the Government is again invited towards this problem which requires work on a much more eleborate scale by sanctioning of liberal sums for eradication of this disease and thus rescuing these tracts from its clutches. With liberal grants and intensive Medical work under a number of experts having knowledge of up-to-date methods of treatment the Government should expect to see much better results by the next Census. The Hindu reformers can also do a great deal of useful work by educating the public opinion so that sufferers may readily avail of the treatment offered, and not continue suffering by concealing the disease.

Name of Tehsil.	Population.			Variation.	
	1931	1921	1911	1911-1921	1921-1931
Reasi --	50,919	-51,182	-51,428	-246	-263
Udhampur --	39,016	+37,058	+36,400	+658	+2,958
Ramban --	20,716	+18,846	+18,530	+316	+1,870
Ramnagar --	49,225	+46,539	-46,747	-208	+2,686
Bhadarwah --	23,675	+22,564	-22,931	-367	+1,109
Kishtwar --	23,271	+20,322	+19,932	+390	+2,949
Basohli --	53,306	-53,361	-53,465	-104	-155
Kathua --	27,948	+27,160	-27,628	-468	+788
Chenani --	9,409	+9,240	+9,226	+14	+169

The Government would be well advised to have a special enquiry conducted at the next Census in selected tehsils regarding the prevalence of these diseases to enable them to assess the improvement from time to time. 000

district. The Dooms are found in all districts of the Jammu Province, the highest number being in the Jammu district. The Gardi predominates in the Jammu district. The Jolahas are confined to Reasi districts. The Meghs are most numerous in the Jammu and Udhampur districts. The Ratals are generally found in Udhampur and Reasi districts. The Watal which is only another name for Chuhra are found in Srinagar district only where also they represent immigrants. K 564

333. Variation in the Strength of Certain Castes.—Subsidiary Table I contains figures of population of certain depressed castes for the last four Censuses and though the population includes non-Hindu members of the castes as well, they are so few that the main results are not affected. The Barwalas show a decline of 32·4 per cent. during 1921-1931. They decreased in the previous decade 1911-1921 also by 25·8 per cent. Their community is thus loosing in numbers. The Chamars show an increase of 5·4 per cent. which is far below the general increase in the entire population of the State during the decade 1921-1931. The Dooms reveal an increase of 12·1 which shows that the community is progressing satisfactorily. The Meghs who form the important caste have gone down in strength by 11·2 per cent. Compared to their population in 1901 the Barwalas register an increase of 108·1, the Chamars a negligible one of 11·4 per cent., the Dooms show an unhappy decrease of 37 per cent. and the Meghs an increase of 17·6 per cent.; the decrease in some of these castes is due to the reclamation of some of their numbers by Arya Samaj and their consequent return under the new name 'Arya'. K 161 564

334. Criminal Tribes.—Pernas and Sansis are the only tribes treated as criminal in the State and the ban has recently been removed from the Bakarwals as a temporary measure subject to their good behaviour in future. The number of Pernas and Sansis in the State is only insignificant as the former number 42 and the latter 134 only. Pernas constitute a floating community who generally live by dancing and singing and have loose morals, while Sansis are adepts in housebreaking. K x 162 563

335. Primitive Tribes.—Shins and Yashkuns are the only two castes considered to be primitive though the Political Agent, Gilgit is inclined to class all the castes inhabiting the Agency under this head. The Shins are said to have descended from Hindus and do not drink cow's milk to the present day. These castes are mainly devoted to agriculture and have begun to come in contact with the outside world which is bringing about a change in their mode of living. Some aspects of their life as depicted by the Political Agent, Gilgit (in response to the questionairre issued), where the tribes live a life more of their own than in the Gilgit district administered by the State, are given below and will be found of interest :— D 564

PART "A".

1. The tribes are not divided into different exogamous groups.

2. The people in the Agency are divided into various groups, details of which are given below :— B [564]

(a) *Ronos.*—The most honoured caste exist in small numbers in Nagar, Gilgit and Punial, and become more numerous as one travels Westwards towards Yasin and Chitral.

They have two theories as to their origin :—one that they are descended from Sumalik, a former ruler in Mastuj ; the other that they are of Arab blood and descendants of Muhammed Hanifa, son of Ali who was son-in-law of the Prophet.

(b) *Shins.*—The next most senior division are of Hindu origin and established themselves by conquest from the South. They consider themselves the aristocracy of the country, although they can show nothing to substantiate their claims. They are now Mohammedans but perverted relics of Hinduism are still shown by their aversion from anything which is connected with cows or fowls.

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241 seasonal immigration of hillmen. Wheat, barley, and rape are grown as rabi, maize and bajra as kharif. Higher up, in wider, better-watered valleys, bajra gives way completely to maize. Irrigation is difficult here also, as streams are incised, but it is not so necessary as in the lower valleys.

135 The unexploited mineral resources of the region are important. In Riasi Dt the Nummulitics contain three or four small fields with seams of anthracite (carbon 60–82%) up to 20 ft thick; farther W the coal is very friable and the thin seams too disturbed to be workable. The pisolitic limonites and ironstone of the same area and formation were exploited by indigenous methods in the past, and in view of the general mineral poverty of Pakistan might have some importance should she secure title to the area. The basal Eocene beds are fossil laterites, an old land-surface on the Permo-Carboniferous, and contain patches of pure bauxite forming a large reserve of aluminium ore.[6]

161 The region is fairly well peopled: densities range from 327 in Jammu and
563 238 in Mirpur to 144–174 in Riasi and Kathua, which contain definitely mountainous areas. All these showed decreases 1931–41, by as much as 15% in Jammu. The SE is strongly Hindu, 60–70% and locally over 80%, and should partition take place Jammu, Kathua, and Udhampur would be indisputably *Indian*: this is the home of the Dogras, the dominant minority in the state. Jammu (50,379) was the original base of the ruling house, whence the official title of the state is 'Jammu and Kashmir'; it is still the winter capital and the terminus of the only railway, a short line from Sialkot. To the W Punch is over 90% Muslim, a feudatory generally on bad terms with its Kashmiri overlord.

433 The whole region is of less significance in itself than in relation to W
[313] Punjab. The SE might well be detached, but the rest normally plays a very important part in the economy of W Pakistan. Its forests are the main
[371] supply for a country desperately short of timber,[7] while Riasi might at least mitigate the mineral deficiency. In addition the importance to the W Punjab of the Mangla headworks and of the hydro-electric potential can hardly be over-estimated.

133 Finally we may note the essentially similar, though rather higher,
274 country across the Jhelum, which forms much of Rawalpindi and Hazara (NWFP). Murree, a hill station at the usual 6500–7500 ft, was chiefly noted for brewing; the high barley acreage of the region may have been significant.

The Pir Panjal

133 The Pir Panjal is in a sense a bifurcation from the main Himalaya farther E. Structurally and lithologically it is most complex; thrusting is important

[6] D. N. Wadia, *Geology of India* (1939), 339, 348, 431–2.
[7] The *Indian* counter-argument that the main customer was the railway system, three-quarters of which went to *India* on Partition, is transparent enough.

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Fig. 64.—Potwar to Ladakh: Block Section of Kashmiri Himalayas. Line of confluence; vertical exaggtn 8·3. Geology (based on de Terra) diagrammatic: 1, Siwaliks; Permian-Cretaceous) in NE; 4, older Palaeozoic; 5, younger Palaeozoic igneous; 6,

(- 64 - 4)

and Wadia considers it as the front of a great Kashmir nappe. The massive Permo-Carboniferous limestones, metamorphics, and intrusives form a broad swelling platform at about 13,000 ft, on which lies a serrated residual crest, the highest monadnocks reaching 15,500 ft. The passes lie as a rule at 11,000–12,000 ft.

The contemporary glaciation presents interesting features. Most of the thirty-odd small glaciers are on the Nn slope, in contrast to the Himalayas farther E where there is relatively little ice on the arid Tibetan side. The Pir Panjal snow, however, comes mostly in winter, from W or NW, and the Sn aspects are more exposed to warm air-currents from the plains. Only one or two of these glacierets have real valley tongues, the lowest at 11,600 ft; most of them are simply cakes of ice in wide cirques which form the collecting grounds. The river-pattern is very striking, with the great bends of Chenab and Jhelum (the latter controlled by the syntaxis), the tributaries at these bends carrying on the line of the lower main streams, and a general lay-out of feeders suggesting that the drainage was originally to the SE.

[137] The Sn flank is wetter than the Nn, but slopes here are so often too steep for soil formation that the larger coniferous forests are mostly to the N. The SOI I. 1/2,000,000 maps carry the Pir Panjal across the Chenab, the upper (Chandra Bhuga) Valley being closely inset in the angle of the Pir Panjal and the main Himalaya. The lower levels of this high basin (6000–12,000 ft) in the W carry a fair population; the density of Udhampur Dt is 38, and unlike the rest of Jammu it increased slightly from 1931 to 1941. The climate here is definitely cold, "the mango-tree gives place to the apple"; but terraced irrigation is not too difficult, and rice is important.

[161]

487 The region is, however, essentially negative, a barrier. Of the routes into the Vale the most direct is the old Mogul road by the Pir Panjal Pass (11,400 ft), which gives its name to the range. This is now of little importance, the main entry (in normal times) being by the motor road up the

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433 have a high standard of durability. The supply of hides and skins was large, as the Hindu orthodoxy of the ruling house prohibited cow-slaughter and so inflated the numbers of cattle. The production of high-grade rag paper was once important, but has declined before the growth of the Indian mill
505 industry. Finally we may note the importance of water-borne traffic: much of the provisioning of the city is done by flat-bottomed boats, 50–60 ft long and drawing 2 ft or so, which can carry up to 30 tons of cargo. The boatmen, particularly those who man the tourist house-boats, have a reputation for supplementing licit earnings by following the world's second oldest trade.

487 Much of the importance of the Vale, and hence of Srinagar, lies in its function as a staging-base on the Himalayan routes. The Sn entries have already been mentioned; to the NW the road to Gilgit and the Oxus lies across the Raj Diangan Pass (11,800 ft) into the Kishen Ganga Valley and then by the Burzil (13,755) into Astor; both these passes not without danger in winter. But the most important trade route, leading either up the Indus into Tibet or across the Karakoram into Sinkiang, is that to the NE by the Zoji La. At 11,578 ft this is the lowest col on the main W Himalayan axis, a pass of the Maloja type with the steep ascent on the S: this is due to the Sind cutting back into the headwaters of the Dras, which lies on the drier side of the mountains and has much farther to go before it reaches 5200 ft, the local base-level of the Sind.

161 If anywhere on earth presents the semblance of the Happy Valley of
439 *Rasselas*, it is the Vale of Kashmir; but however pleasant the prospects, the
661 human history of the region has been, on the whole, vile. To begin with, it is probably over-populated; density in Anantnag (Srinagar) Dt is 303 (and of course far higher in relation to cultivated area), and it is significant that sugar and grain come next to cotton goods in the Kashmiri import list. Beyond this it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the whole history of Kashmir for the last few centuries has been one of misgovernment and oppression, often deliberate, of the peasantry for the benefit of narrow Court cliques; nor was this tradition dead in this century. At this point it is probably appropriate to discuss the present Indo-Pakistani conflict.

THE KASHMIR DISPUTE

631 'The trouble in Kashmir' stems finally from the simple fact that a popu-
668 lation 77% Muslim was ruled by a family of the strictest Hindu orthodoxy, descendants of a particularly able and ruthless *condottiere* under the Sikhs, Gulab Singh of Jammu, who 'mediated' between British and Sikhs to his own profit. It is safe to say that at no time in the century's existence of the state have relations between the dominant Dogra Rajputs of Jammu and the Muslim majority been other than those of exploiters and exploited, to such an extent that until quite recently agricultural progress was still

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133 communication—impossible in winter—is easier (*le mot juste*?) over the shoulders of the mountains.

133 241 The Astor Valley[1] marks the transition from the vivid colours of rock, field, and wood in the Vale to the desolate outer marches of Kashmir. Agriculture in this dry valley is carried up to 9000 ft by little irrigation channels, but low temperatures render it precarious: wheat, barley, pulses, maize, buckwheat, lucerne, and other fodder crops are grown.

Gilgit

631 Beyond the Indus lies Gilgit, and around it the Frontier Illaqas, more or less feudatory to Kashmir. Although we have it on the high authority of Holdich that where small parties of Buddhist pilgrims "made their way with infinite pain and difficulty to the great monasteries of the Peshawar plains, no military force of any consequence ever has, or ever could, follow their footsteps",[33] nervousness about Russian intentions led to the preservation of the long panhandle of Afghan territory, 15–25 miles wide, in Wakhan, the valley of the Ab-i-Panja branch of the Oxus, and at no point did the two great Empires actually touch.

Outside Gilgit itself the area is held by a congeries of petty tribal republics and chieftaincies of which Hunza is the most important; Schomberg gives them all (except Hunza and Yasin) a bad name for turbulence, murder, intrigue, avarice, dishonesty, laziness, stupidity, and general backwardness. The population is very slight, in Gilgit and the frontier some 120,000 in all on 18,000 sq mls; the density in Astor is 10, Gilgit proper 15, Frontier Illaqas 4. But in relation to cultivated area it is a different story—in 1901 the Gilgit density was 1295.

●161

361 241 Settlement is usually on little terraces in the better valleys; one such is occupied by Gilgit itself, a nodal centre near the junction of the Gilgit and Hunza Rivers, which between them drain nearly the whole area between the Indus and the 20,000–22,000 ft peaks of the Hindu Kush. At Gilgit rice and cotton are grown as well as the usual montane crops and fruits; higher up Yasin has even a tiny export of wheat and barley. Hunza is even better: 30–40 sq mls of tiny terraced fields, orchards and poplars, and "curling along the bleak stony hillsides" carefully engineered *kuls* provided with little tunnels for the escape of scree from the slopes above. "All are of dry masonry, all have been built without scientific aid, with nothing more than industry, common sense, and the usual tools of a peasant; ibex horns were chiefly used." Fruit culture is of the utmost importance to life in these valleys, and above all the apricot, according to Schomberg the sole diet for weeks on end.[34]

[33] *India* (1904), 105; but cf. Sir Aurel Stein, "A Chinese Expedition across the Pamirs and Hindukush, A.D. 747", *GJ* LIX (1922), 112–31. Lord Ronaldshay (*Lands of the Thunderbolt* (1923), 141) aptly calls Gilgit and Chitral "listening-posts in the vast system of natural defences which keep silent and eternal watch over the teeming plains of Hindustan."

[34] Schomberg, *op. cit.*, 59–60, 112–13.

1 [i.e. of Indus Kohistan -- ANALYST]

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Baltistan

133 The Indus furrow is in general broken, rocky, barren, and dry. But every snow-fed tributary builds its fan, and where there is enough water the stream is split into radiating channels: "the living greens of apricots, willow trees, and little fields of barley make the surrounding desert appear uniformly parched and brown." E of Leh the Indus flows for 20 miles along a fault which brings it against the softer Eocene rocks; here there is a little alluvial plain and the fans "end abruptly against swampy fields, so that a man can stand with one foot in a desert and the other on damp green grass". This is perhaps the best-peopled part of the region, which has an average density of 4. The plain is dominated by Hemis Gompa, the most important Buddhist monastery of Little Tibet.

241 Beardless *grim* barley is the dominant crop, and can be grown to nearly 15,000 ft; at lower altitudes two crops a year may be possible, as the plant matures very quickly. Wheat, buckwheat, pulses, roots, and lucerne are grown in sandy carefully-manured soils; new soil is brought to the fields from hill-side pockets, or sprinkled on the snow to melt it when it lies late. Ploughing and transport are mostly by the *dzo*, the offspring of the cow and the yak bull. The grain is ground by water-mills of rough but ingenious construction.[34]

221 511 771 The people are in part nomadic—the Champa herders of sheep and yaks—but the Ladakhis proper are for the most part settled agriculturalists. Although they are often in debt to the monasteries, these are apparently very amenable creditors, and the peasantry is on the whole much more prosperous than the Muslim Baltis down-river; there seems little doubt that this is mainly due to the check on population provided by polyandry and monasticism. The whole atmosphere is Mahayana Buddhist, and the most prominent features of the cultural landscape, after the irrigated fans, are the monasteries, the innumerable *chorten* shrines, prayer wheels, fluttering streamers to affright the demons, and the long piles of *mani* stones on the approaches to villages: "heaps of rubble, shaped like sheds, with a width of twenty feet, a height of five or six, and a length of from fifty to a thousand . . . covered with hundreds of flat stones on each one of which the lamas had inscribed the universal prayer" *om mani padme hum*.[35] Hard as life is, swayed by the most fantastic demonolatry, the people have their full share of the usual Buddhist—or Mongol—cheerful good-fellowship, and are not without amenities: festivals in the winter and, in the short slack season as the barley grows, a living and intricate religious art of painting and dance.

491 433 In normal times the transit trade was an important source of income: through Skardu lies the trail to the Muztagh Pass and Kashgar; at Leh, a

[34] Details and illustration in Hutchinson, *op. cit.*, 91–94.
[35] E. Huntington, *The Pulse of Asia* (1907), 58–60; cf. G. Dainelli, *Buddhists and Glaciers of Western Tibet* (1933), 41–90, an admirably vivid description.